FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HUNGARIAN PRESS BACKS GDR PEACE EFFORT, FRG TIES

AU011038 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 28 Jul 84 p 6

[Tibor Thurzo article: "Sense of Responsibility and Activity"]

[Text] Not even a month has passed since, talking about international politics, somebody observed in a debate that there is little purpose to visits by heads of states and governments, except, at most, for the childish pleasure given to television viewers by the spectacle of protocol, because everybody knows that the development of productive contacts and the preparation of agreements takes place behind the scenes.

Many people did not share this view, but were inclined to agree that the trappings of such visits are too much. They could not suggest, however, a better, more resolute method, particularly in view of the fact that at a time when we are again witnessing the increase of international tension, we cannot dispense with a single possibility of contact for negotiations, even if it is surrounded by many trappings. Concluding the debate, one of the participants quoted a well-known aphorism: "As long as they negotiate, they do not shoot at each other." And although this formulation seems a little simplistic at first hearing, the truth within is indisputable.

In fact, Erich Honecker formulated the same thought not long ago; only, being aware of his responsibility as a statesman, he used more delicate and concrete terms. In his toast at a dinner in honor of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreau, who was visiting the GDR, he stressed: "It would be a disastrous miscalculation to seek by military means to resolve pending world problems, including the historical contest between socialism and capitalism. Such a path is bound to lead to destruction."

This is a clear-cut formulation that coincides with the view of the leaders of the other socialist countries. The contest of ideologies should not be decided by force of arms. The GDR head of state recommends a loftier contest.

Erich Honecker has expressed several times in recent weeks his views on the issues of war and peace, on the serious tasks we are facing. This is because leading politicians from the Western world one after the other have visited Berlin, the GDR's capital, in order to demonstrate that there is a possibility of dialogue in spite of different social systems and to strengthen the view that in our age there is no problem that can be solved only on the battlefield. So it is understandable that Berlin's diplomatic activity has attracted attention and keen interest among its friends and in the camp of the enemy. The substance of the vists by the premiers of Sweden, Greece, and Italy and the statements made on these occasions refer to the fact that the GDR, like other socialist countries, feels that the time has come indeed it is urgent -- to face the dangers in more concrete terms, and, as they have pointed out, it would be wrong to miss a single moment, a single opportunity. This in itself accounts for the activity behind which we discern a sense of responsibility of history. From its inception the GDR has been following a conscious peace policy; it has been striving for the creation of security guarantees in the heart of Europe by consolidating its international prestige.

Some weeks ago one of the Berlin dailies gave a timely explanation of the rationale behind the GDR's foreign policy activity: "The dangers threatening the European Continent," it said, "make us impatient. The times have made swift and prudent action imperative."

It is a uniform, justified impatience, we could say, in accordance with the times and the risks, especially if we take into consideration that these words were formulated on German soil, where the awareness that this territory has already been the starting point of two world wars in our century places a special responsibility on all those who are engaged in politics. And we cannot forget either -- how could we forget, since we are always reminded by both sides -- that the border between the two German states is also a border between two world systems.

Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme was most probably concerned with the same thought when, at his press conference held in the GDR, he declared: "The border between the social systems must not become the front line of a cold war. The people in Europe are interested in the continuation of detente."

These few references also prove that in our day high-level meetings and deeper, frank, and sincere exchanges of views are more important than usual. Because the danger is not only that "the cold war fronts" may harden; people, particularly here in Europe, are much more alarmed that the mere piling up of nuclear weapons threatens the security or, more simply said, the survival of our continent.

In reviewing the diplomatic activity of the GDR, we did not strive for comprehensiveness, nor did we refer to all bilateral visits; however, it is not difficult to recognize an intention that goes beyond the development of bilateral relations, being aimed at rendering good service to Europe and the world. Instead of allowing those elements that portend confrontation to strengthen, we should make possible, based on the results of peaceful coexistence, the continuation of detente and the stabilization of the results already achieved in the course of the process.

The GDR also strives for constructive cooperation with the other German state, the FRG. In spite of the problems and arguments that come to the fore from time to time, steady contacts and the establishment of multifaceted relations are a characteristic feature of their relations. But there are still circles in the FRG that wish to play politics with their Eastern neighbor using outmoded and unacceptable methods and means. They may have reached to this in the GDR capital when they announced that Erich Honecker would probably take up Bonn's invitation in the autumn, while making the actual visit contingent on the development of GDR-FRG relations.

GDR Notes NEPSZAVA Comments

LD292009 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] This weekend the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZAVA published an article headlined: GDR Diplomacy -- Sense of Responsibility and Activity. Our Budapest correspondent, Rainer Koehnke, gives a summary:

A recent opinion poll here discussed the usefulness of meetings of heads of state and government. One point made was that the trappings bulked too large; for everyone surely knew that the development of productive contacts and the preparation of agreements went on behind the scenes. But no one knew of a better method. The debate ended with the classical quotation of one participant, who said that as long as you negotiated you did not shoot.

The newspaper NEPSZAVA takes this idea as its point of departure. It says that, witnessing as we do a renewed growth of international tensions, we cannot dispense with a single possibility of contact aimed at negotiations, even if it is surrounded by many outward trappings. The paper highlights the visits to the GDR capital by a number of Western political leaders.

Erich Honecker told visiting Greek Premier Papandreou that it would be a disastrous miscalculation to seek by military means to resolve pending world problems including the historic contest between socialism and capitalism; such a path was bound to be ruinous.

That is a clear-cut formulation -- the paper says -- that coincides with the view of the leaders of the other socialist countries. The contest of ideologies would be decided, not by force of arms, but by a loftier rivalry, as Erich Honecker had recommended. All the meetings -- the paper goes on -- furnished proof that a dialogue is possible between states of different social systems. They supported the contention that no problem in our age can be resolved in the theater of war. So it is understandable that Berlin's diplomatic activity has attracted attention and keen interest within the circle of its friends and in the opposing camp.

The substance of the visits by the premiers of Sweden, Greece, and Italy and the statements made in this connection make it clear that the GDR, like other socialist countries, believes the time has come, indeed it is urgent, to face the dangers in more concrete terms and that it would be wrong to miss a single moment, a single opportunity. That alone accounts for the activity behind which we discern a sense of responsibility before history, NEPSZAVA says. It adds that from its inception the GDR had pursued a conscious peace policy. By consolidating its international prestige, the GDR seeks to help provide security guarantees in the heart of Europe. NEPSZAVA comments on the reason given by a Berlin newspaper for the GDR's diplomatic activity, that the times made swift and prudent action imperative, by saying that this impatience was well-founded in terms of its commitment [eine einheitlich Begruendete und dem Einsatz entsprechende Ungeduld]. It is very important that this point was made on German soil, where the awareness that two world wars in our century started from this territory places a special responsibility on those who engage in politics. Nor can one forget that the border between the two German states is the border between two world systems, which -- as Olof Palme said in the GDR -- must not become a cold war front line. This brief recital, the paper says, shows that high-level meetings, deeper, frank, and sincere exchanges are now more important than ever. The danger is not only that the cold war fronts may harden; people, particularly here in Europe, are alarmed that the mere piling up of nuclear weapons threatens the security, or more simply, the survival of our continent.

If we survey the GDR's diplomatic activity, we can easily discern the intention to render, beyond the development of bilateral relations, a good service to Europe and the world.

In conclusion, the Hungarian newspaper refers to another aspect by commenting on the GDR's efforts to establish constructive cooperation with the other German state, the FRG. It says that, in spite of the problems and discussions that occupy center stage from time to time, steady contacts and the establishment of multifaceted relations are the characteristic feature. But there are still in the FRG circles that seek to play politics, by outmoded and unacceptable methods and means, with their eastern neighbor. The GDR capital may well have reacted to this by the announcement that Erich Honecker would probably take up Bonn's invitation in the autumn while making the actual visit contingent on the development of GDR-FRG relations.

More on GDR-FRG Relations

LD011835 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Travel for citizens of the two German states has been eased according to a Bonn government statement on the strengthening of relations.

Janos Konyves Follinus, correspondent of the HUNGARIAN NEWS AGENCY, reports from Bonn:

Both in Bonn and Berlin, the signing 9 years ago of the CSCE Helsinki Final Act has been appreciated, and on this occasion, their readiness to cooperate has been mutually affirmed.

The FRG Government made it known in a statement saying in the long term, it strives for firm and good relations of a constructive nature with the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Pact member-states. It has been welcomed in Bonn, that the central paper of the SED, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, in its leading article today, painted a similar picture on prospects for cooperation between the German states.

In the spirit of the GDR's detente policy, that is arousing international recognition, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stated that agreements between the FRG and the GDR must be filled with life. The possibility of war starting from German land must be prevented. And regarding the NATO missiles deployment and the endeavors of the United States for world domination, every opportunity must be used to reduce tension.

In the spirit of this policy, the GDR authorities today instituted several procedures to ease travel. In the case of West German and West Berlin pensioners traveling to the GDR, the obligatory amount to exchange has been lowered from DM25 to DM15 daily. In the future, citizens of the FRG and West Berlin can spend 45 days in the GDR annually, instead of the former 30 days. The GDR pensioners can stay in the FRG for 60 days, instead of the previous 30, and they can ask for passports for the purpose of visiting not only their relatives, but their acquaintances.

If we add to all this that recently the FRG offers for the second time within a year a DM1 billion credit to the GDR, and that Erich Honecker wishes to visit the FRG at the end of September, than we can look at this so-decisive relationship with not-unfounded hope from the viewpoint of the European situation.

FRG Minister's News Conference

AU020917 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 Jul 84 p 4

[Dispatch by Zbigniew Ramotowski, Bonn permanent correspondent: "A New FRG Credit for the GDR"]

[Excerpts] The "leaks" and "signals" received up to now have been officially confirmed. A consortium of West German banks has granted the GDR a new credit amounting to DM950 million, and the FRG Government issued the appropriate state guarantee at its Wednesday session.

Referring to the agreement and decisions as an "important stage along the long road to improvement," Philipp Jenninger [minister of state in the FRG Chancellery and coordinator of talks with the GDR] pointed out at a press conference the positive situation in relations with the GDR during Helmut Kohl's administration (since the fall of 1982), and reaffirmed Bonn's desire for "good-neighborly relations," meant to serve the people during the "division of Germany."

Referring to the words of Erich Honecker, whose visit to Bonn is expected this year, Minister Jenninger said that the FRG and GDR should form a "coalition of common sense." Jenninger affirmed that a rapprochement between the two German states which belong to two separate political-military alliances would harm no one. According to this Bonn politician, the FRG and GDR are not thinking about any separate road, but are solely interested in a positive and joint contribution toward peace in Europe.

COMMENT ON 9TH ANNIVERSARY OF HELSINKI FINAL ACT

SCINTEIA Urges Action

AU011422 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1246 GMT 1 Aug 84

["For the Transformation of Europe Into a Continent of Security and Cooperation, of Understanding and Peace" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/8/1984 -- In a commentary on the anniversary of nine years since the conclusion of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation, considered as a moment of historic significance in the continent's life, which has proved once more that, when political will is shown and action is taken on terms of full equality and mutual regard, appropriate understandings and agreements can be reached so as to meet each country's interests, SCINTEIA of August 1 shows inter alia:

Romania marks this event with the sense of full commitment to implementing the Helsinki Final Act, for the building up of genuine and lasting security on this continent so checkered this century by two world wars.

In the nine years since the signing of the Final Act, Romania has done its best to help carrying into effect the principles and norms covenanted, multiplied its contacts at top and other levels, continued to broadly develop its ties with the other European countries on a political, economic, technical, scientific, and cultural plane, and has taken active and constructive part in the meetings organized under the Final Act with a view to materializing the new prospects opened by the conference. As a proof of the decisive significance Romania attaches to this lofty goal, the highest fora of state power in Romania proposed on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act at Helsinki that August 1 be proclaimed the day of the European people's solidarity and fight for the building up of security and peace on the continent.

A survey of the developments that have taken place in the nine years since the conclusion of the Helsinki conference shows that, though the documents adopted had a series of positive effects on the situation on the continent, unfortunately the decisions taken have not been up to the peoples' expectations and, hence, there are still many things to be done for the translation into fact of the pledges assumed.

Over all these years, the arms race has steadily escalated, a fact which led to the stockpiling of further weapons in Europe placing the life of all peoples on the continent in jeopardy and being an unprecedented threat to mankind as a whole. A particularly serious situation has been created in Europe following the USA's deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries and, consequently, the Soviet Union's application of nuclear countermeasures. It is with good reason when we say that there is no more important problem than that of saving Europe from nuclear destruction, Romania's president stressed, also showing that everything possible should be done for overcoming this highly dangerous situation, for stopping the emplacement of U.S. missiles and the application of Soviet countermeasures, for the resumption of the Geneva talks with a view to reaching an accord apt to eliminate medium-range missiles and pave the way for the scrapping of any nuclear weapons from Europe and the world over. As President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized in his interview with the diplomatic correspondent of the Hearst Newspapers Group, Euromissiles are of concern not only to certain states, the nuclear-weapon states or the countries in the territory of which they are or are to be sited, but also to all the states on this continent that can help the elaboration of solutions which should accord to all peoples' interests of peace and security.

Particularly in this context Romania made sustained efforts at the Madrid conference for the convening of the Conference on Security- and Confidence-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe as an integral part of the CSCE process. The high importance it attaches to the forum in Stockholm which can play an important role in the adoption of measures able to lessen tension, contribute to consolidating security and passing to military disengagement and disarmament on the continent is tellingly illustrated by the document "Romania's Stance, President Nicolae Ceausescu's Outlook and Considerations on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe" advanced to the conference. The proposals tabled by Romania aim among other things to the development of the measures in the Helsinki Final Act, particularly of those related to notification in advance of military manoeuvres and troops and armament movements, limitation of military actions that can affect states' confidence and security such as military activities in the proximity of other states' national frontiers and in other sensitive zones of the European Continent, the establishment of an information, communication and consultation system among states, the further consolidation of states' pledge not to resort to the use or threat of force in reciprocal relations.

Certainly, such measures do not mean an exclusion or removal of the danger of conflict, a guarantee of security. However, their application could be able to relax tension by diminishing the factors of mistrust or interpretations that could lead to an escalation of the risks of conflict, by favouring a new climate allowing of a successful approach to questions related to security-building and disarmament, nuclear in the first place.

As a matter of fact, Romania is of the opinion that the various proposals on the conference's table provide a basis for negotiating and covenanting as efficient and comprehensive confidence- and security-building measures as possible. But this requires that all participating states show political will, give up procrastinations or other forms of braking negotiations, work to approximate their stances so that when the conference is resumed in September real, constructive negotiations should start without delay.

U.S. Mars European Arms Talks

LD011119 Prague CTK in English 1057 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Prague Aug 1 (CTK) -- By its unhidden attempts to disrupt socialist states, U.S. imperialism practically immediately after signing the Helsinki documents set out on the road of destroying the just started hopeful all-European process, today's RUDE PRAVO said on the ninth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as a document based on the principles of peaceful coexistence hinders the fulfillment of U.S. imperialist plans for the revision of post-war arrangement in Europe, for a crusade against communism, declared by President Reagan. Aggressive imperialist circles want to impose on Europe confrontation and armament instead of cooperation and disarmament. Extreme danger for the European Continent is posed by new U.S. nuclear missiles aimed at the Warsaw Treaty states, which have been deployed since the end of last year despite protests by the majority of the public in the countries directly concerned, the daily said.

Having taken this step, the United States marred the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms in Europe and on strategical weapons. Also its other decisions - to continue blocking the Vienna talks on the reducation of armed forces and armament in central Europe, to prevent an agreement banning chemical weapons, and particularly to militarize the space- have shown that the USA relies on the policy of strength, on the efforts to achieve military supremacy. This naturally has nothing in common with the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, signed also by the American President, Rude Pravo pointed out.

Czechoslovakia, together with the Soviet Union and other allies, adopted in time adequate retaliatory measures, which prevented aggressive circles of the USA and NATO from carrying out their plans to achieve military superiority by siting new nuclear missiles in Europe. The Warsaw Treaty states at the same time strive to find a way out of this situation. The peace line of the socialist countries wins ever growing authority and support from sensible people all over the world, RUDE PRAVO added.

Referring to the ninth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act the Slovak daily [Bratislava] PRAVDA stressed today that "although all possibilities provided by the Final Act have not been used through the fault of the anti-peace groupings the impact of the document cannot be separated from European development." PRAVDA said that the positive changes brought about at the Helsinki conference still exist despite the fact that the policy of the United States and other NATO allies strives to suppress them.

The Reagan administration's plans for gaining supremacy are a false imagination. Return to real talks based on the existing reality is the only positive possibility the world has, the daily pointed out.

POLE VIEWS PERUGIA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

AU301314 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28/29 Jul 84 p 5

[Karol Szyndzielorz dispatch from Perugia: "Italy's True Heart"]

[Excerpts] Perugia, July -- The third conference in favor of nuclear disarmament was convened in Perugia. The first conference was held in Brussels, the second in Berlin, and the third in Perugia. Over 1,000 people attended this conference, not counting journalists, television teams, and translators.

The days of the conference were not easy for us. Like the pilgrims of old, we had to rely on our own strength, on the force of our arguments, on our ability to convince skeptical or averse partners, and on the arguments of our hearts and minds. The eight representatives of the Polish peace movement and other delegations were given a surprise during the plenary session when some scores of persons entered the conference hall with their mouths gagged and carrying streamers and posters demanding freedom for dissidents in the socialist countries and for the Social Self-Defense Committee activists. Ken Coats of Britain, who chaired the session, protested this attempt to restrict the freedom of peace discussions at the conference and, as a result, the demonstrators slowly left the hall. Later on we were told that the demonstration had been set up by members of Italian extreme leftwing and Trotskyist organizations. Signatures were also collected under various petitions addressed to the authorities in the socialist and Western countries. All this was done under the pretext that disarmament problems cannot be separated from the problems of mankind. This could be a matter for discussion, but there can be no discussion about the statement that only the so-called independent peace movements are true representatives of public opinion in the socialist countries. It is impossible to agree with this statement. One cannot help assuming that those who want in this way to produce another sphere of ideological, philosophical, or purely human confrontation are not interested in disarmament and dialogue.

Like every other movement, the peace movement is a rallying point of various people. Most of them take the view that the mad race to nuclear annihilation cannot be stemmed without a collective protest against the threat of war. It is precisely such people who lay siege to missile bases and participate in protest marches. Nothing is too difficult for them. I value such people and their ideals, resolution, and determination. They were in the majority at the Perugia conference.

We appealed to them when we said that the issue of peace and security for Poland cannot be made subject to bargaining. It was precisely they who appreciated our words about the unchangeable foreign policy of Poland, which has more at heart than its own interests when proposing nuclear-free zones, the freezing of armaments, and a European conference. In the course of a very sharp discussion I put this question point blank: Do I have to reject my own government's initiatives just because they are government initiatives and just because I want to take the opposing stand?

The Perugia conference was also attended by 22 representatives of the Soviet peace movement, by Hungarians, and by Bulgarians. For various reasons GDR and Czechoslovak representatives did not attend. Was it worth attending this conference? Probably it was. Although we were exposed to "fire," we were given opportunities to answer the charges put against us. Besides, the awareness that we were able to engage in refutation might have checked some of the more hotheaded participants in the discussion. In addition, we were able to make good capital out of all the events in the Sejm prior to 22 July, especially out of the amnesty.

The Perugia conference passed no resolutions and signed no appeals. We were handed various manifestos, memoranda, letters, and declarations. The Italian peace committee stated that the Perugia conference was useful. The participation in it of the delegations from our part of Europe was evaluated during the exchange of arguments. However, this confrontation did not change the tenor of arguments. There were people who presented their own arguments.

The document issued by the majority of those people who do not want activities in favor of peace to encourage cold war and political schemes states: "We people of peace from all over the world, mainly from Western Europe, have come to Perugia to establish a dialogue on the subject of common interests, goals, and aspirations of peace movements." Warning against turning peace movements into tools of a new cold war, the document states: In our view the following issues are the most urgent ones in the peace movement's priority tasks:

-- preventing nuclear war;

-- halting the further deployment of missiles in East and West Europe and withdrawing those that were deployed as of November 1983; this would be the first step toward nuclear disarmament;

-- stemming a new cold war and achieving political detente between West and East in order to promote genuine disarmament, step by step if necessary;

-- organizing common national and international actions to achieve those goals; our long-term goal should be a nuclear-free Europe.

It is still difficult for me to evaluate Perugia as an experience. What I am convinced of already is that Italy's true heart is working at a nervous pace and is full of anxiety for Europe's destiny.

AWP CC GREETS ECUADORAN MARXISTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU011255 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 1 (ATA) -- Today, 20 years are completed since the founding of the Communist Party (M-L) of Ecuador, on August 1, 1964. On this occasion, the Central Committee of the CP (M-L) of Ecuador. The message says: With the feelings of revolutionary solidarity and friendship, on behalf of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian people, we extend to you and to all the militants and sympathizers with your party our cordial greetings and the best wishes on occasion of the remarkable jubilee, the 20th anniversary of the founding of the communist sister party (M-L) of Ecuador.

The founding on August 1, 1964 of the genuine revolutionary vanguard of the Ecuadorian proletariat was an important event in the struggle of the working class and working people of the country for democracy, national sovereignty and socialist ideals. For 20 years running, the CP (M-L) of Ecuador has waged a just struggle against the forces of internal reaction, the interference and dictate of U.S. imperialism, against the opportunists, revisionists and other agents of the bourgeoisie, for the defence of the vital interests of the proletariat and the people, for the triumph of the democratic and anti-imperialist revolution and the perspective of socialism.

On the international plane, the Communist Party (M-L) of Ecuador has waged a constant principled struggle agianst imperialism, in the first place, agianst the two superpowers, the American imperialism and the Soviet socialimperialism, has expressed its internationalist solidarity with the revolutionary forces and the freedom-loving peoples of the other countries, has been engaged in the struggle for the denunciation of the modern revisionism of all the hues, has made and makes its contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the international Marxist-Leninist communist movement.

The Albanian communists highly evaluate the struggle of the Marxist-Leninists of Ecuador and nourish for them sentiments of a sincere and fraternal friendship which was born and has been forged in the common efforts for the defence of Marxism-Leninism and the triumph of the cause of revolution and socialism. In the future, too, the PLA will strive to further strengthen its friendship and collaboration with the CP (M-L) of Ecuador on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian internationalism, to the benefit of our common cause.

INDUSTRY MINISTER OUTLINES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU291557 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 25 Jul 84 p 2

[Minister of Industry and Mines Hajredin Celiku article: "A Powerful and Secure Support for All Branches of the Economy"]

[Excerpts] The country's socialist industrialization began from a very low production level and a very small and weak material and technical base. Apart from some handicraft workshops, it had almost no single developed branch of industry. Despite this great backwardness, owing to the measures adopted, industrial production in 1950 managed to account for 20 percent of the country's social production.

The great creative force of our people, their demonstration in turning the party's program of socialist industrialization into reality, found concrete expression during the past 4 decades.

Industrial production in 1983 was 37.4 times the 1950 level, while its proportion of social production reached 41.2 percent, thus occupying first place.

However, with regard to the policy of socialist industrialization and the priority to be given to heavy industry, the sworn enemies of our party and people, both within the country and abroad, did not halt for 1 minute their efforts to undermine, sabotage, and reverse our progress on the road of socialism.

The failure of the activities of Koci Xoxe, Tuk Jakova, Sejfulla Maleshova, Abdyl Kellezi, Koco Theodosi, up to that of the chief bandit and multiagent Mehmet Shehu, within the country, and the hostile activity of the modern revisionists who left nothing undone to divert our country from the road of socialism, make it economically dependent, and then tie it up politically behind their own cart -- all this is well known by now. All these efforts, however, were turned into dust and ashes.

Oil, gas, bitumen, chrome, copper, and ferronickel, water resources, and the wealth of the forests -- all these served as a base for the rapid development of heavy industry. The oil and mineral industry, the power industry, and the engineering and construction materials industries developed rapidly, without in any way neglecting the mass consumer industry. By the end of the second 5-year period, industrial production accounted for 50.9 percent of all industrial and agricultural production, and the production of the means of production reached 48.9 percent of all industrial production.

In 1975 the products of the engineering industry had increased 14 times since 1960, and because of this, the production of machinery and equipment needed for new projects developed in an all-round manner. Thousands of tons of machinery and equipment were produced for the construction of the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine alone.

Advancing at this pace, the proportion of industrial production by the end of the fifth 5-year period reached about 54 percent of overall social production. After 1980, in the course of implementing the tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress, the production of machinery and equipment, as well as of spare parts, increased further, accounting for 42 percent of the overall production in the engineering branch.

The establishment and development of a multibranched heavy industry also made it possible to change the structure of our trade. Currently, 73 percent of our exports are accounted for by products that have been processed in the country, such as copper products, chrome and ferrochrome concentrates, pyrite concentrates, products of the engineering, chemical, timber industries, and so forth.

From the beginning we have viewed the tasks for 1984 as being organically linked with all the other tasks set out in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, whose fulfillment will mark another great victory in the country's socialist construction and overall economic development.

On this historic road during the past 40 years, even greater prospects are being opened up to the industry and mines sector, as well as all other sectors of our socialist country.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES RESOURCES PROGRAM

AU291317 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jul 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] Yesterday [25 July] the Council of Ministers approved a program for a more effective utilization of the energy and material resources during the Ninth 5-Year Plan and adopted a decree on its fulfillment. In drawing up the program, the new approach elaborated by Comrade Todor Zhivkov was applied, which aims at effectively utilizing raw material and energy resources, developing the raw material base, and producing high-quality materials. During future years efforts will be focused on the establishment of comprehensive measures that will accelerate the implementation of scientific-technological achievements, Bulgarian leaders and foreign experience, and mainly, advanced technologies that will produce only a small amount of waste products, or no wastes at all.

Efforts will also be focused on the introduction of simplified constructions and on the utilization of new materials and energy resources for improving the structure and the quality of production. On this basis a new approach must be formed and a basic change carried out in utilizing raw and processed materials, and fuels and energy, while the nature of the reproduction process must be transformed by making it a process of thrifty utilization of resources.

The Council of Ministers adopted a regulation on increasing the production of goods and improving public services by making use of the labor of pensioners, students, housekeepers, and other persons who are not involved in public production, as well as of workers and employees during their leisure time.

A decree was also adopted on improving the planning of the necessities by specialists and qualified workers and on finding jobs for graduates from different kinds and levels of educational establishments in conformity with the BCP Long-Term Program for Improving Quality by widely implementing the new economic mechanism and various types of agreements.

The government adopted developed measures for achieving the tasks that derive from the Moscow economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries and from the documents of the 38th CEMA session.

Measures were also adopted for the fulfillment of the agreements reached during the summit talks with the leaders of the DPRK and with the Governments of the Hungarian People's Republic and the CSSR.

Some current issues on the fulfillment of the plan during the third quarter of 1984 were discussed and measures were adopted to develop socialist competition, to fully mobilize the working people for fulfilling the tasks in each enterprise, and to worthily commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Special attention was devoted to the need for a 24-hour irrigation campaign and for thrifty utilization of water so that normal second and catch crops can be achieved thereby guaranteeing fulfillment of the agricultural plan. A statute on the activity of the National Council for Waters was also approved.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR QUALITY LIES WITH EVERYONE

AU201430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "For High Quality With a New Approach, and a Strict Sense of Responsibility"]

[Text] Our entire people have expressed their full support for the decisions of the BCP National Conference and for the Long-Term Program on Improving Quality, because these are decisions of historic importance and play a decisive role in the country's development, as well as in building a mature socialist society.

The Long-Term Program on Improving Quality and Comrade Todor Zhivkov's remarkably through theoretical elaboration and practical approach have pointed out all factors and methods, and particularly the new style, the revolutionary way of thinking, and an active attitude to the problem of decisively improving production quality in all fields of work. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's closing statement at the BCP National Conference is very significant in this context and is worth citing: "Today we need another, a new approach, so that the long-term program may become the cause of every worker, every scientist, and specialist. The specific programs adopted in the enterprises, in individual branches, in the conurbation systems, and okrugs must be fully coordinated with the long-term program. These specific programs must assign specific tasks to every worker and agricultural toiler, to every scientist and specialist, to every party and social organization, to every state and economic organ."

The high quality movement cannot expand at full strength unless every citizen fully understands that what is needed is a comprehensive approach rather than partial measures, that the actions and decisions necessary are likely to conflict with oldfashioned views and outdated work methods, but are likely to overcome stagnation and the old approach. This struggle must be irreconcilable and merciless. The implementation of the long-term program above all represents a struggle of the new approach against the old, the transition to new forms and methods, to a new approach. We cannot proceed along the lines of superficial innovations just for show, such as minor changes in the design and color of goods, while gray and dull, outdated, traditional methods of production are concealed behind the facade.

The evaluation of the work accomplished by a collective, and particularly by its management, the evaluation of the work of individual economic organizations and departments up to the ministries leaderships will not depend on general indexes and an increase in quantity, or on limited achievements, but on changes along the entire chain of production. The old and well-known pattern of analysis in which certain successes, which undoubtedly exist and will continue to occur, are highlighted while accompanied by quite liberal treatment of shortcomings and generous pledges for the future, is incorrect and harmful. It is harmful because it distracts the attention of both the managements and the workers collectives from the real state of affairs in production; it fails to describe things as they really are; and it leads to a wrong orientation. Stagnation and lack of progress strongly contribute to the deterioration of the economic and social results of production, and of social labor, so that we can hardly speak of a newly created atmosphere, hardly assert that the tasks of the long-term program have really been fulfilled. These are tasks to solve our country's crucial problems.

The BCP National Conference decisions affect the very foundations of our social and state interests; their supreme goal is to raise the people's living standard.

It is a well-known fact that the country's national income depends to a great extent upon the results of our participation in the international division of labor. This contribution depends entirely upon the quality of production, which can only be evaluated on world markets. The problem of achieving a genuine, drastic change in quality begins first of all at the work place of each plant, and in the engineering-construction offices, it depends on the technologists, on the managements of enterprises and on the economic committee.

There must be a specific evaluation of the quality standard for each product of every project and construction, of every activity: We must always ask whether they conform with requirements, whether a product can still be produced or should be eliminated from a given enterprise's plan.

Decisions, programs, statements, and pledges are not worth a penny, if they fail to produce or have not yet produced the first results pertaining to improvement, but this by no means applies to partial improvements. It applies to comprehensive and drastic changes, to a decisive overcoming of old systems, views, and evaluations of results. This evaluation however has not yet been done in the majority of economic enterprises and branches, since the BCP National Conference.

We are now asking the legitimate question: Where are the new solutions for economic and scientific organizations, what kind of measures have they adopted to change the situation?

Even more intolerable are the irresponsible actions occurring in a number of enterprises where instructions for the fulfillment of plans are being issued without taking into account the quality standards, and where the management remains deaf and blind to the explicit demands of the long-term program.

How can certain enterprises still release goods onto the market whose quality is below any acceptable standard? Our public has expressed serious concern about certain every-day technical appliances, light industry and food industry products, the miserable state of existing varieties of dairy and meat products, and about the products of certain bread plants. For a long time now, not just today or yesterday, critical remarks have appeared in the press justifiably protesting the quality of construction materials, particularly bricks. How can we explain the fact that such enterprises are still incapable of extricating themselves from the swamp of stagnation, that they are still extremely backward? If these enterprises are incapable of solving their own problems and tasks by themselves, what are the managements of ecomonic trusts, corporations, and the ministries themselves doing to help them? Or are they also caught in a vicious circle, engaged in useless activities, and adopting decisions that remain mere paperwork?

A genuine change, an essential, and drastic change will occur only if we thoroughly resolve the questions of methods and style of work, as well as the question of the exact responsibility assigned to everyone and from which no one can be exempt.

It is necessary to seek responsibility -- economic, political, and moral responsibility -- and also to impose sanctions regarding this responsibility, because society must be protected against the loss of material values, resources, and technical equipment.

Such losses, which sometimes amount to millions of leva, are caused by carelessness, and in certain cases even by a conscious deviation from standards. Why is this so? The usual answer is: for the sake of fulfilling the plan. However, what kind of a plan is it when what is produced rots away in warehouses? The state has granted great privileges and has provided the collectives and their managements with all necessary financial resources, therefore the state is entitled to hold strictly responsible anyone who has failed to protect its interests and the interests of the people, the collective, and the individual citizen.

The adopted policy of excuses, shifting responsibility from one organization to another and from the subordinate to the superior organ, is nothing but an attempt at shunning responsibility, at escaping from one's party and civil duty; it is nothing but pure bureaucracy and formalism. Long controversies are pursued throughout the years, letters are exchanged, and genuine "teletype" wars are being waged, even arbitration courts are involved in the debates, and all this by no means produces a lasting solution to the quality problem. Such attempts at excuses and concealing one's own fault behind other people's shortcomings can also be seen in the statements of certain economic leaders in the mass media -- press, television, and radio. The responsibility for quality concerns everyone -- workers and mangers of enterprises, as well as the leaders of economic organizations, and the ministers themselves.

All those who have accepted poor-quality assemblies and parts, and have put them into operation are responsible.

The chief responsibility, however, is borne by the final producer, by the enterprise that gives its name to a product sold on the market and which has every right to refuse a poor-quality product.

The series of excuses, namely that raw materials, parts, assemblies, paints and glues, or whatever, are of poor quality -- all this talk must be eliminated and everyone should be aware of the fact that the only thing that counts is the standard, and the incoming and outgoing control activities. Where were the control organs when the so-called "substandard quality" raw materials were accepted?

Who accepted them and why?

Why was the supplier not held responsible and why was the poor quality product not returned to him?

Actually, incoming control is still a fictitious institution, and as far as it really exists, it acts with outrageous carelessness of misunderstood departmental, or collective interests. There is only one interest to be protected: It is the interest of quality. Nothing else counts. Uncompromising and accurate control is necessary, a perfectly efficient labor organization, technological discipline on the highest level -- this is the initial basis of the quality improvement movement. No one is entitled to accept poor-quality production on the ground of laws, or instructions -- neither the worker, nor the brigade leader, nor the director general of an economic organization, or even a minister has the right to issue such instructions. Those who have accepted poor-quality production, or have ordered its acceptance are obliged to bear full civic and material responsibility for the damage caused, together with those who have produced and supplied such goods.

This is not all: Anyone who has been supplied with poor-quality production is obliged to hold the supplier fully responsible for the damage caused and the financial losses involved. There is no question of "mutually forgiving each other's sins" at someone else's expense. It is necessary to be aware of the fact that those who fail to seek responsibility have to suffer the entire damage and this will also affect their own wages, their own job, and their own social status. We demand that each product and service should be characterized by the highest quality, that it should enjoy the confidence of the citizen and the consumer both on our domestic and on world markets.

The most important task now is to encourage and assist the efforts of the workers, the specialists, and workers' collectives to achieve high quality. Again it is necessary to say that our country has all the resources, the necessary technical equipment and raw materials -- and what is most important -- socially active citizens capable of introducing a new style of work, capable of achieving the highest world standards in quality. Opportunities of this kind have been confirmed in the production of individual goods, on building projects, as well as in agriculture.

It is now high time to multiply the best achievements so that they become the basic indexes not only of entire sectors, but of our economy as a whole. Factors and methods have been quite clearly mapped out by the BCP National Conference: scientific-technical progress, the use of worldwide and foreign experience on a mass scale, as well as total intensification of production and the achievement of great knowledge and qualifications are among these factors.

The essential reason for the slow reorganization in certain economic spheres is the half-hearted application of the economic mechanism, particularly regarding the application of this mechanism to quality results.

The basic mutual relations in production are comprehensively settled in special documents, in regulations, and laws, as well as in specific instructions, and in the economic mechanism. These documents supply a categorical, legal guarantee. They also supply specific and great incentives in the production of high-quality goods, in planning original scientific-application projects. However, the incentives for a perfectly accomplished task, as well as the sanctions and forfeits, are only being symbolically applied in certain places; their implementation is limited and they are incapable of exerting a full impact upon economic and scientific activities.

Individual wages still depend on the quality, volume, and value, and not on the quality of work and on the regular pace of plan fulfillment. Therefore we should not be surprised that there is much talk about high quality, but less care for an efficient and businesslike work in this sector and in achieving the expected high-quality practical results. Those leaderships that close their eyes to the distortinn of particularly important indexes in the economic mechanism, those who support and encourage such distortions, are the greatest source of stagnation in our striving to raise our national economy to the level of worldwide standards.

In this process the role of the social factors and of the political work accomplished by party organizations and other social organs, the work carried out in the ideological sphere and the tasks of all our journalists is of particular importance.

The party organization is the center of ideological impact exerted on the collective and in enhancing the collective's role as the master of socialist property.

Numerous shortcomings, typical of economic organizations and leaderships, are still to be attributed to a number of party organs and organizations. They are by all means obliged to become the conscience of the collective and to evaluate the work of the economic managements and of the social organizations in accordance with the criteria set up by the BCP National Conference. Is it not the case that in the enterprises and all spheres where poor quality comes from there are Communists, party organs and committees, and party organizations. Why have they failed to say a firm "No!" to the atmosphere of resignation and to deviations from the categorical demands of the BCP National Conference?

Who else, but the Communists and party organizations, should resolutely resist the chaos of stagnation, oppose passivity and outdated habits, show every working man his own task, and guide the management in operating a decisive change?

Great and energetic efforts are required in this respect and a personal example must be set. The title of "Communist" is incompatible with the systematic production of poor quality goods, with violations of technological discipline. Whenever we are talking not about single measures, but about a drastic change, about the energetic trend toward creating entire systems of quality improvement, about the mastering of an entirely new style and method of work, of a new approach -- then the party committees and organizations, the municipal and okrug BCP Committees and all party organs are called upon to assume the leading role.

It is now high time to proceed toward prompt actions, to adopt daring and energetic measures, to proceed toward deeds of innovation which will bring us closer to the great achievements in our economic and intellectual development. The days of great exploits are near, great results and a comprehensive irresistible upsurge must be pursued in improving production quality, in improving the goods bearing the mark: "Made in Bulgaria." We are all standing behind high quality -- the Communists, the working people, all citizens of our homeland! Quality is our responsibility toward the party and the future! In this struggle we need new dimensions and new elan, we must implement this elan in our work, in a new revolutionary way of thinking, and in a new revolutionary action!

[The following boxed insert is included in the editorial: "Basing itself on the decisions of the BCP National Conference, as well as on the long-term program, RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the central BCP organ, as of today, will publish a series of inquiries in order to present, evaluate, and point out the positive experience, the existing problems, and in particular, the responsibility of producers for their final product. We will use and express opinions and evaluations of our readers on a large scale in 'public enquiries' on problems connected with the agenda of the BCP National Conference. These analyses will be published under the headline: 'Public Inquiry: How Are You Implementing the Tasks of the Party's Long-Term Program on Improving Quality?' They will be closed with meetings and answers of managers of enterprises and of economic organizations, of trusts, and corporations, as well as of leading functionaries from the ministries."]

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

AU291857 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers and State Council of Cuba:

Dearest Comrade Fidel Castro,

On the occasion of the heroic assault upon Moncada Barracks we convey to you, to the party and state leadership, to the Communists and working people in the Republic of Cuba, our most ardent, fraternal greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on behalf of the entire Bulgarian people.

As a worthy continuation of the revolutionary traditions inspiring the Cuban people, the ideas and deeds of the heroes of Moncada Barracks marked the beginning of a new historical period in the people's struggle for their national independence and social liberation; these ideas were brilliantly implemented in the victory on 1 January 1959.

These ideas are alive and are being fully embodied today in the Cuban people's deeds who, under the leadership of our glorious Communist Party, are successfully and indomitably building the first socialist country in America, which is an inseparable part of the socialist community, and under the conditions of an intensified aggressiveness of imperialism promoted by the United States in Central America and in the Caribbean region, are firmly defending their national independence and their revolutionary achievements.

Under the circumstances of the present-day tense international situation, the principled and constructive foreign policy conducted by Cuba and its great international prestige are irrevocably serving peace, cooperation, and social progress, to the purpose of averting the thermonuclear annihilation of mankind.

The Communists and working people in our country are greeting the remarkable successes of revolutionary Cuba with feelings of pride and fraternal solidarity. We note with great satisfaction that Bulgarian-Cuban relations are developing also ascending lines on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and we firmly believe that the indestructible friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples will be consolidated in the future in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, for the sake of our common communist ideals, for the sake of peace and socialism throughout the world.

On the occasion of the revolutionary day of the Republic of Cuba, we ask you, dearest Comrade Fidel Castro, to accept our most sincere congratulations and wishes for happiness and prosperity of the fraternal Cuban people, for new and great achievements along the path of your country's socialist construction and in implementing the decisions of the Cuban Communist Party's Second Congress.

TANCHEV, ZSL SECRETARY MACKOWSKI HOLD TALKS

AU011840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] On 1 August Comrade Petur Tanchev received Roman Mackowski, secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] Permanent Board. During the talks the determination of the two parties to expand and strengthen their traditionally fraternal relations was confirmed with the view of cooperating even more actively in developing comprehensive cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland.

The Polish guest highly evaluated the dynamic international activity of the BZNS, something which contributes to rallying the forces of the international democratic agrarian movement in the struggle against the nuclear danger and for peace, democracy, and social progress.

The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

FILIPOV CONGRATULATES NEW FRENCH PREMIER FABIUS

AU291843 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers has sent a telegram to Laurent Fabius, premier of the Republic of France, expressing sincere congratulations on his appointment to the post of premier of France and wishes for success in his work involving great responsibility.

The telegram expresses confidence that Bulgarian-French relations and cooperation will continue to develop with success in the interest of both countries and peoples, for the sake of peace and security in Europe and the world.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN CP HEAD MUHRI

AU251426 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 25 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP received Mr. Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party. The two leaders exchanged information on the current activities and tasks of the two parties as well as opinions on topical issues of the international situation and of the international communist and worker's movement.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov gave a high assessment to the activities of the Austrian Communist Party in defence of the democratic rights of the Austrian workers and for uniting all anti-military and domestic forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

Mr. Franz Muhri gave a high assessment to the efforts of the BCP and the Bulgarian people in the socialist construction of the country and to Bulgaria's peaceful policy laying emphasis on its constructiveness and its positive role in the Balkans. He condemned the slanderous anti-Bulgarian campaign of vilification which is part and parcel of the "crusade" against socialism.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Franz Muhri expressed concern over the abrupt aggravation of international tension brought about by the militaristic policy of the most reactionary imperialist circles in the United States and by their aggressive activities in various parts of the world. They condemned the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe which increases the threat of a thermonuclear war and the striving of the United States to attain military superiority and political hegemony which underlies tension in the world. The two leaders pointed to the paramount importance of the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries from the socialist community for ceasing the arms race and averting the militarization of outer space for resuming the dialogue based on equal rights as well as mutually advantageous cooperation.

SED CC GREETINGS TO BURUNDI PARTY CONGRESS

AU291842 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Text] The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the Second Congress of the Party of Unity and National Progress of Burundi:

Dear Comrades: The SED Central Committee conveys cordial greetings to the delegates of the Second Congress of the Party of Unity and National Progress.

The Party of Unity and National Progress is waging a sacrificial struggle to overcome the colonial heritage, and to achieve a life for the entire Burundian people in freedom, independence, democracy, and peace. Your work to build a new society in which the exploitation of man by man is abolished and the national riches are for the benefit of all working people is supported in solidarity by the SED and all GDR citizens.

In view of the confrontation and intensive armament course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, we agree with you on averting the danger of a nuclear inferno through the joint action of all peace-loving forces of the world.

Our struggle is directed against the fanning of the arms race by these imperialist circles as well as against their attempts to pursue a policy of violence and interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Together with the Party of Unity and National Progress, the SED supports the creation of nuclear-free zones on all continents of our globe and a turn to disarmament and detente.

The SED Central Committee wishes the Second Congress of the Party of Unity and National Progress successful deliberations. We are convinced that its results will contribute to strengthening the party, and its influence among the people to the benefit of a new life in the Republic of Burundi.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH PAKISTAN

LD272220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jul (ADN) -- Today a working plan on cultural and scientific cooperation in 1984 and 1985 was concluded between the governments of the GDR and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The agreement was signed by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig and Pakistani Foreign Secretary Niaz Ahmad Naik, who is in the GDR.

MEMBERS OF PEACE MOVEMENT SENTENCED TO JAIL

DW011203 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jul (EPD) -- GDR courts in East Berlin, Gera, and Erfurt have recently sentenced 10 young people to jail terms and suspended jail terms ranging from 8 to 34 months because within the framework of their activities to promote peace and environmental protection they expressed criticism of the policy pursued by the SED leadership.

One of those affected in East Berlin is Karl-Heinz Bomberg, a 28-year-old singer-songwriter and doctor, who was sentenced this week to a 30-month suspended jail term by the city district court in Berlin-Pankow. The court is said to have charged Bomberg, who was in custody from the end of February until the end of May, with "establishing illegal contacts" in contravention of Article 219 of the GDR Penal Code because he sought to pass homemade tapes of his songs to friends in the West.

At the beginning of July, as has only now been disclosed, the county court in Gera, GDR bezirk capital, sentenced four members of the Ecumenical Youth group of the Protestant and Catholic Church to jail terms of 8-12 months for "organizing to pursue illegal aims" in contravention of Article 218 of the GDR Penal Code. The four young people are said to have written handbills shortly before Christmas last year calling into question the GDR's official view that peace can be secured by military means. The handbills were put in mailboxes of homes in Gera. They were arrested at the beginning of April and had been in custody ever since. In mid-May, the Gera county court also sentenced Tim Petersdorff, a 21-year-old joiner, to a 19-month jail term. He was also accused by the court of "organizing to pursue illegal aims" in contravention of Article 218 as well as of "public defamation" in contravention of Article 220 of the GDR Penal Code.

Finally, in mid-July the Erfurt county court sentenced four members of the "Monday Circle" of the Weimar Protestant Jakob Congregation -- Volker Otto, Wolfram Hasch, Alexander Kobylinski, and Jan-Georg Fischer, aged 19 to 21 -- to jail terms and suspended jail terms of 24 to 34 months. The court is said to have accused them of drawing up and distributing handbills criticizing the peace and environmental protection policy pursued by the SED leadership and calling for a boycott of the local elections in the GDR held on 6 May this year. It is said that the passing of information to friends in the West on state actions against like-minded persons in Jena and other towns also played a role at the trial.

BRIEFS

LDPD OFFICIAL DIES -- Berlin, 26 Jul (ADN) -- Willi-Peter Konzok, deputy chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD], died today at the age of 81 after a long and grave illness. He was a cofounder in the then Land of Saxony. He was state secretary in the Ministry for Light Industry and held leading posts in the State Planning Commission. Since 1963 he was general secretary of the GDR member-towns in the world federation of twinned towns. For many years he was a member of the Presidium of the People's Chamber and since 1951 deputy chairman of the LDPD. [Excerpts] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 26 Jul 84 LD]

FDJ BRIGADES ABROAD -- A total of 17 FDJ friendship brigades are currently working in nine countries -- Ethiopia, Angola, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the People's Democractic Republic of Yemen, Cuba, Mozambique, Laos, and Nicaragua. During their 20-year existence, these brigades -- called "ambassadors in blue shirts" -- have helped establish 12 vocational training centers, 12 agricultural projects, 10 industrial enterprises, and 21 construction projects in 22 countries. They have trained approximately 6,000 specialists at 16 training centers. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 28 Jul 84 DW]

FRG APPROVES DM950 MILLION BANK LOAN TO GDR

AU020946 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] On Wednesday, 25 July the FRG Finance Ministry announced that the FRG Government had approved a West German bank credit of DM950 million to the GDR. According to the speaker, the government is guaranteeing the credit. The conditions of the current loan are essentially the same as those of the DM1 billion loan arranged last June, he said.

MIKLOS, VATICAN REPRESENTATIVE EXCHANGE VIEWS

AU291828 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jul 84 p 5

[MTI report: "Cardinal Willebrands' Budapest Talks"]

[Text] State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, and Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom, met on 25 July with Cardinal Johannes Willebrands, chairman of the Christian Unity Secretariat of the Vatican, who is participating in the world meeting of the Lutheran World Federation in Budapest. At the meeting, they conducted an exchange of views in a frank and cordial atmosphere on possibilities for the churches to contribute, in the present international situation, to strengthening understanding and cooperation among the peoples and to preserving peace.

SARLOS, PRK'S CHAN SI SPEAK AT 26 JULY DINNER

AU301335 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Jul 84 p 3

[Report on speeches by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, deputy prime minister; and Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, at 26 July dinner in parliament building in Budapest organized by the Council of Ministers]

[Text] Istvan Sarlos warmly greeted the Kampuchean guests and said:

"Our people, too, view with deep sympathy and actively support the activity of construction and defense of the country which is taking place under difficult conditions in the PRK. We highly appreciate the results achieved, we express our heartfelt congratulations for them, and wish you much success in your further activity."

Following this, Istvan Sarlos spoke about our tasks in domestic construction, and then, speaking about cooperation between the two countries, concluded:

"The developing relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the PRK are based on the identity of our goals -- peace and social progress. We laid the foundations of our cooperation during Comrade Heng Samrin's visit to Hungary in 1980. We are happy to conclude that our relations are becoming richer each day. We are striving, on our part, to also participate in the future, according to our possibilities, in the development of the Kampuchean people's economy, to create the conditions for long-term, mutually advantageous economic relations that can successfully contribute to achieving our common goals."

Referring to international issues, the deputy chairman of the government stressed the readiness of the socialist countries for discussing the constructive proposals aimed at the reduction of armament, for dialogue serving the restoration of the atmosphere of trust between the states.

"We consider of great importance the recent appeal of the members of the Warsaw Pact to the NATO countries made in Budapest for the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations. It is in the interest of the people of Europe and the world that we receive a genuine reply to our proposals.

"The Hungarian People's Republic consistently supports the unchanging policy of the socialist countries of Indochina directed toward the creation of peace, security, and stability for the Southeast Asian region. We believe that controversial issues must be solved through negotiations by the concerned countries themselves, without outside interference, by mutually respecting present realities and each other's interests.

"This intention is expressed by the proposals and concrete steps made by the fraternal Indochinese states toward the creation of genuine dialogue and, for example, by the withdrawal of new units of SRV volunteers from the PRK. The Hungarian People's Republic underscores its firm support for the only legal representative of the Kampuchean people, the PRK Government, in every international forum," Istvan Sarlos declared.

In his reply, Chan Si expressed his thanks for the kind reception. He declared: "The talks conducted in the sincere spirit of mutual understanding and assistance have further strengthened the Kampuchea-Hungarian relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation, which, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will develop with undiminished energy in the future, too."

The PRK Government head praised the results achieved by Hungary in the construction of developed socialism and added:

"The Kampuchean people will never forget that the Hungarian People's Republic recognized the PRK immediately following our liberation, and that it supplied valuable aid under difficult conditions to the Kampuchean people, both in spiritual and material areas. President Heng Samrin's visit to Budapest and the creation of the Kampuchean-Hungarian Economic Committee provided a firm basis to our friendly relations and cooperation which is strengthening each day.

"At present, we are carrying out two strategic tasks determined by the fourth congress of our party: We are defending, and, in the shortest possible time, we are actively rebuilding our country," he continued. "A particularly timely task is the restoration and strengthening of our economy, development of agriculture, and the further strengthening of commercial cooperation with fraternal countries."

The 1983 February summit meeting of the three Indochinese countries correctly indicated the main historic issues and further developed the three countries' solidarity, friendship, and multilateral cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. The military alliance and special relations between the PRK, the SRV, and Laos increased to a new, qualitatively higher level. Based on the stability and development achieved, the PRK and the SRV agreed on a new -- already the third -- partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces.

he government head stressed that his country supports the declaration of the recent udapest session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministerial Council, and the proposals of he Soviet Union and the socialist countries aimed at preventing the policy of imperialsm, of the United States threatening mankind with a nuclear catastrophe.

n conclusion, Chan Si expressed his conviction that the friendly solidarity and cooperaion between the two countries will further strengthen in the future.

OMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PRK DELEGATION VISIT

D301937 Budapest MTI in English 1721 30 Jul 84

"Communique on Chan Si's Visit" -- MTI headline]

Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI) -- A party and government delegation, headed by Chan Si, ember of the Political Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central ommittee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of ampuchea, paid an official friendly visit to Hungary from July 26 to 30, 1984, on the nvitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the Council f Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. The Kampuchean prime minister met anos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

stvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy prime minister, and rime Minister Chan Si briefed one another on the state of their countries, and the ctivity and tasks of their parties. They surveyed bilateral relations and prospects or their development, and exchanged views on topical international issues, and the oreign policy of the two countries.

t was stated that the comprehensive cooperation and friendly relations of the Hungarian eople's Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are developing successfully, in ompliance with the interests of the two peoples, for the sake of peace and social proress. The parties stressed that the meetings of the leaders of the two countries play n important part in deepening relations. Emphasis was laid on the importance of the isit to Hungary of President Heng Samrin in November 1980.

he Hungarian party expressed respect for the results, achieved by the Kampuchean people n implementing the resolutions of the 4th Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revoluionary Party, in protecting the independence of the country and in construction work.

rime Minister Chan Si spoke highly of the success achieved by the Hungarian people in he implementation of the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist orkers' Party, and in the construction of a socialist society.

he Kampuchean party expressed its appreciation to the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party entral Committee, the government and people of the Hungarian People's Republic for the oral, political and financial assistance rendered to the country-constructing work of he People's Republic of Kampuchea.

stvan Sarlos and Chan Si regarded the unfolding economic cooperation of the two countries as favourable, and stated that the 4th session of the Hungarian-Kampuchean conomic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation Committee, held simultaneously with the isit, greatly contributed to the exploration of reciprocally beneficial forms of ooperation.

Discussing topical international issues, the parties stated with concern that international tension had increased as a consequence of the aggressive policy of the extremist forces of imperialism. Attempts to upset the historically established strategic balance and gain military superiority have increased the nuclear danger threatening Europe, Asia and the entire world. It was emphasized that under the present circumstances the most important and most urgent tasks of mankind are to avert the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe and to return to the policy of detente, to which there is no reasonable alternative.

It was stated that the continuation of genuine talks on the limitation and reduction of armaments, particularly of nuclear weapons is the only possible way to preserve peace and security so that mutually acceptable agreements should be concluded on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. The parties stressed the importance of the proposals, made in the political statement of the Political Consultative Body of the Warsaw Treaty in Prague in January 1983, and in the joint statement of the party and state leaders of seven socialist countries in Moscow in June 1983. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 31 July adds: They pointed out the importance of the socialist countries' proposals concerning the freezing and reduction of military expenditures and the Warsaw Pact countries' Budapest appeal to the NATO countries.]

The negotiating parties expressed their appreciation of the consistent efforts of the Soviet Union to preserve peace and to alleviate international tension. They expressed their agreement with the steps made by the Soviet Union to strengthen the security of its own and of its allies. It was stressed that under the present tense international situation the unity of the countries belonging to the socialist community and the strengthening of the international cooperation of forces struggling for peace and social progress are of particular importance. In this context the parties attributed great importance to the recent Moscow summit of the CMEA member states and the documents accepted there.

During the talks particular attention was paid to issues concerning the Southeast Asian region. It was stated that the hostile activity of the imperialist and other reactionary forces against the countries of Indochina aimed at changing realities in the region is the main cause of tension in the region. It was emphasized that external interference with the internal affairs of countries in the region should be ceased in order to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia. The sides agreed that the problems of the region should be settled through peaceful means and negotiations, for instance by further developing a dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, on the basis of principles of mutual respect and non-interference with each other's internal affairs for which the proposals made by the foreign ministers of Indochinese countries at their Vientiane conference in January and July 1984 provide a realistic basis.

The Hungarian People's Republic highly respects and supports the foreign policy efforts of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, security and cooperation between the countries of the region.

The Hungarian party welcomed the repeated partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, based on the joint resolution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In this context the parties stressed that the third withdrawal of troops in June 1984 is another proof of strengthening internal stability in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the peace-loving policy of the countries of Indochina.

The Hungarian People's Republic acknowledged the importance of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the achievements of the summit of the leaders of Indochinese countries held in Vientiane in February 1983.

Disucssing issues concerning the security of the Asian region both parties expressed their support to the proposals of the Soviet Union for strengthening peace and security in the region, and the proposal of the Mongolian Poeple's Republic for the states of Asia and the Pacific to conclude an agreement on non-aggression, and on the renunciation of the use of force. They expressed their conviction that the realization of the initiatives of the Indochinese countries and of these proposals would make a great contribution to the maintenance of world peace. The parties pointed out that they welcome all reasonable proposals aimed at stabilizing security in the Southeast Asian region.

The parties expressed their support to the legitimate struggle of African peoples for social and economic progress and to the liberation movements struggling for the elimination of the vestiges of the colonial system.

Both parties emphasized the increased role of the Non-aligned Movement in curbing the arms race and in the struggle for international cooperation based on equal rights. They agreed that the relevant resolution of the New Delhi summit of the state and government leaders of the non-aligned countries serves as a basis for the establishment of peace and security in the Southeast Asian region.

Both parties regarded the talks, and the visit to Hungary of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea useful and contributing to the strengthening of the friendship and comprehensive cooperation of the two countries and the two peoples.

Comrade Chan Si, member of the Political Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister, invited his Hungarian counterpart to Kampuchea and the invitation was accepted.

CHAN SI, DELEGATION END OFFICIAL VISIT

LD301117 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI) -- The Kampuchean party and government delegation, headed by Prime Minister Chan Si, member of the Political Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, ended the official part of its friendly visit to Hungary. Chan Si and his party said goodbye to their Hungarian hosts at their Budapest residence. Present were Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Janos Borbandi, member of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gabor Nagy, deputy foreign minister, Lajos Karsai, ambassador of Hungary to Kampuchea, and Chim Nguon, ambassador of Kampuchea to Hungary.

After the official programme Prime Minister Chan Si is to visit some industrial, and agricultural units and cultural institutes in county Hajdu-Bihar.

OLYMPIC NONPARTICIPATION 'DIFFICULT' DECISION

AU011426 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jul 84 p 8

[Commentary signed "(POCZ)": "The Emasculated Olympics"]

[Text] The XXIII Olympic Games have been opened in Los Angeles. We will be able to say what they were like on 12 August, during the closing ceremony, but today we must only say what they will not be like. This is because however impressive the games will be in terms of propaganda and decoration, the fact will remain that from a sporting point of view they will not constitute a full review of the really best athletes who deserve Olympic trophies.

Many national Olympic committees that count in world sports decided not to submit their representation to the Olympics for reasons that had been publically stated many times -- because of the lack of necessary guarantees of peace and security for the teams from socialist countries in the face of a growing political campaign against them, and because of attempts by the U.S. Administration to include in the games a procedure that is contrary to the principles governing participation. One of these national committees was the Polish Olympic Committee [POC]. The decisions these committees made were not easy and were made with sorrow. After all, our dedication to the Olympic idea is very strong. It is an idea that is supposed to unite nations and popularize competition among young people in the spirit of friendship and mutual respect. Our concern for this idea to be victorious in opposing the obstacles that have been put in its way and to continue to win over the world is great and sincere.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, chairman of the International Olympic Committee, [IOC] heard this many times in our country during his visits, as did Mario Vasquez Rana, chairman of the Association of National Olympic Committees, before him. The importance of statements such as these is defined by the fact that they come from a state that has sent an Olympic representation to the games ever since 1924, a country that despite its recent wartime wounds decided to tell the world in 1948, at the start of the first Olympic meeting after the war disaster: "We exist, we are alive, we are tending our wounds, and we are rebuilding our country."

The extent of Poland's contribution to the development of the Olympic movement is an argument that speaks in favor of the fact that we will do everything in our power to stand up to the difficulties that have, in actual fact, arisen outside the movement's sphere of interest but have also been turned to work against it. We will do everything we can to ensure that Olympic principles can once more bask in their full glory, putting the following fundamental principle foremost: an equal chance for everyone and the possibility of participating on the basis of the whole range of rights that were formulated in the Olympic Charter.

It was a difficult decision also because of the fact that sports are a splendid way of teaching respect for work, and here we have a situation in which the fruits of years of strenuous work are not going to be taken advantage of fully. The Olympics and the Olympic medal are a dreamlike goal that is only accessible to the most talented, the most ambitious, hardworking, and resolute athletes. It is a precious chance that often comes only once in a lifetime, and awareness of this defines how hard it is to make the decision to resign from taking this opportunity. Moreover, understanding the extent of the human reasons for relinquishing this intensifies our criticism of the phenomena and the systems that made it necessary for precisely such decisions to be taken.

For the POC and the Olympic Committees of the USSR, the GDR, the CSSR, Bulgaria, Cuba, and Hungary, the decision was all the more difficult because it was made in full awareness of the fact that they were relinquishing the 100-percent certainty of their chance to strengthen their leading role in the spearhead of the Olympics. The time to decide came in a situation where many athletes in many events occupied the leading world positions, thereby documenting their medal-winning ambitions and potential.

There is yet another side to the issue -- the athletes who win trophies in the Olympics are not to blame, but they will be aware of the fact that the majority of these trophies will not amount to the right to the title the best of the best.

The games have commenced. We will assess them day by day in accordance with the principles of reporting and honest sports judgment. We will carefully follow the events, observing them at all levels, and we will diligently watch the moves of the IOC officials, the national Olympic committees, and the international sports federations, carefully taking note of any signs that testify to the fact that the world sports movement has enough strength to once more promote the restoration of the goals that are clearly set out in the Olympic Charter, goals that were traditionally implemented at an earlier time.

Needless to say, the Polish Olympic movement can be counted on in this respect.

POLITICAL TONE UNDERLIES GAMES' OPENING CEREMONY

AU011150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jul 84 p 8

[Zygmunt Broniarek disptach: "The Opening"]

[Text] Saturday 2100 local time in Los Angeles was Sunday 0600 in Warsaw.

I am giving the Los Angeles and Warsaw times on purpose so as to bring home to the Polish reader the distance between the two cities -- a distance of 9 hours.

What were the characteristics of the opening ceremony? One must say that although David L. Wolper, one of the greatest of American show business specialists, who brought "Roots" to the television screen, among other things, was involved with the entire artistic part of the ceremony, one could feel in the ceremony, if not President Reagan's hand, then at least his soul. It was a huge, spectacular review involving enormous resources and masses of people who were expertly led and knew perfectly what they had to do.

Several features were of a very high standard: the flight of an astronaut through the stadium and his landing on a makeshift platform, and the ride of the famous covered wagons which played such a large role in conquering the far, in other words, wild west. These wagaons were not really in the stadium. Dancers entered the stadium, male dancers dancing in a circle and females spreading sheets of canvas above their heads. This picture was surprisingly realistic. Another idea was to split the spectators into sectors and subsectors with the aid of computers. Spectators in each sector received plastic holders in various colors for their admission tickets. When they turned these holders in their hands at a given signal, the flags of the countries participating in the Olympics appeared, formed from these plastic holders. An ingenious arrangement was used to permit Rafer Johnson (gold medalist in the decathlon) to ignite the torch, which was situated very high up on the stadium wall; he climbed a flight of steps and then applied the flame to ignite the metal Olympic circles, which were covered with a suitable material, and then "raced" via these circles to the torch.

On the other hand, it did not go unnoted, especially in connection with the presidential elections, that a Negress, Gina Hemphill, granddaughter of Jesse Owens, entered the stadium with the Olympic flame, that a Negro (Johnson) lit the torch, and also that a Negro, Edwin Moses, swore the Olympic oath on behalf of the competitors.

The opening of the Olympics had a certain political undertone. There is no doubt that it was an attempt to show American society and the world that America is "first" in the world and should remain that way.

What kind of atmosphere dominates Olympic circles in connection with the absence of the USSR and some other socialist countries, including Poland? I spoke about this with Wlodzimierz Reczki, who has come to the games as a member of the IOC and on the committee's invitation. He says that Olympic circles feel deep regret but are convinced at the same time that the absence of our countries will only be temporary.

The question of selecting sites for future games and conditions under which they should take place is generally causing deep concern. That is why the IOC has decided to meet in Lausanne at the beginning of December in order to discuss this problem thoroughly.

Finally, a curiosity of a political nature. The FRG decided to move itself from 40th place in the parade to 46th. Why? At first it appeared under "F" as "Federal Republic of Germany," but then it decided that it was more "German" than "Federal," and so found itself under "G."

IMPRESSIONS FROM LOS ANGELES SHOW CONTRASTS

LD011426 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Here are Bogdan Chruscicki's impressions from Los Angeles: The Olympic Games have been going on for several days and opinions differ very much; they have to. These are games of great contrasts, on the one hand, fantastic technology serving all competitors, and pretty projects, and on the other hand, unprecedented commercialization, constant uncertainty concerning security of competitors, journalists, and tourists.

I wanted to find out how the inhabitants of Los Angeles treat the games. It was said that many of them were ill-disposed toward the games. It seems to me that now it is different. Conversations held with Los Angeles citizens are evidence of it. The change of attitude was mainly influenced by the state of security. One of those with whom I spoke said simply: "For 2 weeks I can go freely out in the street, not being afraid of the consequences; and no one is painting on the wall of my house. I have never seen such concentration of the police here, and I have been living here for 30 years."

Traffic in the streets, of which everybody was so afraid, is less than usual, a considerable part of city inhabitants having left the city, fearing general congestion. According to another citizen, traffic police operate as never before, not only successfully, but also ruthlessly. "Pity when the games end," said another person, "and we shall return to normal traffic disorder."

One must get used to many things here, which for us Europeans are completely surprising and abnormal. These include behavior of medal winners, naturally Americans.

resentations at the games had usually been solemn ceremonies at which sportsmen ehaved with a certain dignity. But not here -- Americans scream like red Indians in he western films, and they throw various objects at the public, which behaves like-ise. Parades sometimes take several minutes, thus delaying competitions. Television nd radio producers are furious, but nothing can be done about it; it has to be atiently endured despite the fact that the majority does not like it. How different he presentation ceremony looks where there are no Americans on the stand, but in the irst days that has been a rare occurrence.

HOUS NDS ATTEND UPRISING ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

C012032 Paris AFP in English 2023 GMT 1 Aug 84

Text] Warsaw, Aug 1 (AFP) — Thousands of Poles today marked the 40th anniversary of he Warsaw Uprising by cheering an early Solidarity leader, Anna Wylentynowicz, at a emetery here. The ceremony directed by a priest at the Powazki cemetery consisted ostly of prayers and speeches in front of a monument dedicated to the non-communist army of the interior" that led the 1944 insurrection against the Germans. Mrs Wylentynowicz, 5, who was released last April and is in failing health, wept as she told the crowd, Let us pray for the liberation of Bogdan Lis (a Solidarity leader), let us pray for hose who were not included in the amnesty, let us pray for the soldiers who do not ant to be occupiers in their own nation, let us pray for those who are in hiding." he crowd applauded, cheered and threw her flowers.

smaller official ceremony for the victims of the uprising took place on the other ide of the cemetery. Meanwhile, not far from the larger ceremony, members of the crowd iscreetly dismantled a fence erected around a monument to 14,471 Polich officers assacred in what is now Soviet territory during the World War II. The fence was erected year ago after recent historical research showed the Russians, not the Germans as the ussians had claimed for four decades, had killed the Polish officers.

OPE ADDRESSES PILGRIMS ON UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

DO12207 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 1 Aug 84

Excerpt] Here is a report from our Rome correspondent, Pawel Wasielewski: Today, uring his weekly audience in St Peter's Square, addressing Polish pilgrims and tourists, ope John Paul II referred to the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising. Recalling is words spoken in Victory Square during his first pilgrimage to the homeland, John aul II stated that he was repeating them today, the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw prising, in order to pay homage to all its heroes, those killed and those living today. e stressed that the Warsaw Uprising was the ultimate expression of the struggle by the olish nation for the right to an independent existence.

,100 BENEFIT FROM AMNESTY IN JELENIA GORA

DO20722 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1507 GMT 1 Aug 84

Excerpts] The Jelenia Gora Voivodship Court has reported on the results of the imple-entation of the amnesty in that voivodship. By the end of July over 1,100 persons ad benefited from it. Proceedings have also been quashed in the cases of four persons rrested for activity of a political nature. Two persons who had been sentenced reviously for such activity will leave penal institutions during the next few days.

o far in Jelenia Gora Voivodship there have been no reports of activities in contration f the law.

MINISTRIES ON EMPLOYMENT OF AMNESTIED PERSONS

LD012125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Thanks to the amnesty, so far 17,980 people have left penal establishments throughout the country. As part of extensive postpenitential assistance, measures have been taken which will enable those released to take up work in a short time. The minister of labor, wages, and social affairs, in conjunction with the ministers of justice and administration and local economy, have signed guidelines regarding the principles of employment of persons released from penal establishments and investigative detention on the basis of the amnesty. The obligations of local employment bodies and socialized workplaces regarding giving those persons comprehensive help both in obtaining permanent work and their professional retraining have been (?outlined).

PRESS CONFERENCE ON AMNESTY, CHURCH RELATIONS

AU011718 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Jul 84 p 4

["Transcript" of the press conference given to foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw on 24 July]

[Excerpts] Kevin Ruane, BBC: Concerning Mr Lis and his friends, Mr Pudysz said on television yesterday that the destiny of Mr Lis and his friends will depend on their actions. Will their destiny depend on what they confess? Will the destiny of Mr Lis depend on what he confesses?

J. Urban: Bogdan Lis' situation is that he has been charged, under Article 122 of the Penal Code, with high treason. This charge is excepted from the amnesty, but it does not constitute a verdict. Charges can often be changed during investigations and through their results. It may be that the present charge against Lis is changed if investigations fail to establish it. The Amnesty Act can also be applied to persons to whom it does not apply automatically, provided specific conditions are fulfilled, including the pledge to renounce further activities and to explain various circumstances. This issue was presented here. Ladies and gentlemen, you probably know about this rule. Right now I am unable to find it to cite it for you.

Christopher Bobinski, THE FINANCIAL TIMES: But you will agree that a misunderstanding arose because all the statements made since last Saturday pointed out that the amnesty applied to all political prisoners, but at the moment we are unable to say with certainty whether it applies to Bogdan Lis. Colonel Pudysz's statement has put an even larger question mark on this issue.

J. Urban: The amnesty applies to all because those charged with political offenses are able to avail themselves of it. Other conditions apply in some cases. If there has been a misunderstanding, it has not been caused by the persons who have explained the working of the amnesty to you. Even at the first press conference in this room, following the passing of the Amnesty Act by the Sejm, the exceptional situation of Mr Lis was discussed.

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: Minister, in his Sejm speech General Jaruzelski announced that the coming Central Committee plenum would be devoted to democratizing your country's system. Could you tell us when approximately this plenum will be held and along what lines the democratizing of the system will be carried out?

J. Urban: I am unable to answer this question because the Central Committee -- strictly speaking, the Politburo -- has still not fixed the date of the plenum. No materials, not even the initial ones, have been published. General Jaruzelski presented an intention of political significance. We must wait for the preparations and the very course of this plenum to be able to more fully evaluate its line and results.

The Japanese press [questioner not identified]: Will Polish television transmit the Olympic Games?

J. Urban: I have no idea of the Olympic program of Polish television, but the Olympic Games will certainly be shown to Polish viewers. The Committee for Polish Radio and Television will announce the details of the necessary contracts, programs, and so on, concerning the Olympic Games.

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: Minister, because so much is being said about social dialogue, could you tell us something about the recent Jablonna meeting, on the initiative of Colonel Kwiatkowski, among intellectuals representing the party's orthodox line, church advisers, and former Solidarity advisers? I understand that the meeting discussed the situation of Poland and the roads to overcoming the crisis. Will a collection of the statements made at that meeting be published? We would find them most intersting.

J. Urban: I am extremely sorry, but Polish intellectual life is rather rich. I have learned for the first time of such a Jablonna meeting from you.

Christopher Bobinski, THE FINANCIAL TIMES: In his Sejm speech General Jaruzelski never mentioned the Catholic Church's achievements in the past 40 years. Could this mean that relations with this church have deteriorated in some way?

J. Urban: I do not think that one should interpret that omission in this way. Depending on the needs of the moment and on the intentions of the leader making a speech, speeches include many topics. General Jaruzelski has often spoken of the state's policy toward the Catholic Church and on its role in Poland. The simple fact is that on that occasion there was no need to recall these truths. I can tell you in connection with the amnesty that the Catholic Church was informed at an earlier date about the amnesty bill, that its reaction to it was positive, and that it put forward various informal proposals, which reached the Sejm after the Sejm commission had approved the bill. The Episcopate will receive a communication from the Sejm.

David Ensor, ABC: Are you having any negotiations with the Catholic Church at the present moment? Further liberalization of the amnesty rules is supposed to be under discussion. I understand that church officials suggested such liberalization.

J. Urban: We are having no talks, much less negotiations with the Catholic Church on the Amnesty Act. There is no possibility or need for changing this law.

Francesco Bigazzi, ANSA: Genscher will visit Poland next November. Yesterday a declaration issued by the Common Market ministers mentioned the possibility of a Genscher visit. This is how I understood this declaration. Could you tell us something on this subject, minister?

J. Urban: No, I am unable to tell you anything because I know of no declaration that states that Minister Genscher will visit Poland next November. But I do not exclude such a possibility.

LAST STAGE OF REMUNERATION INCREASES IMPLEMENTED

AU011846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1726 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/8/1984 -- On August 1, the action of augmentation of remunerations nationwide concluded in Romania. Pensions were also raised starting the same date, and real pensions rose by 5 per cent or so on an average.

Started on September 1, 1983, the augmentation of the remunerations of the working personnel proceeded step-by-step, by branches and domains of activity, encompassing 7.6 million working people per total.

The first to receive augmented remunerations were the working people in the mining, oil and power engineering branches, in the key industries of the economy -- metallurgy, machine-building, machine-tools, electronics and electrotechnology. The rise in remunerations was differentiated, it was higher for workers, whose tariff remunerations went up by 5.5 per cent or so on an average, as against a 5 per cent average for the other categories of working people.

The rise in the tariff remuneration was accompanied by a rise in the bonuses for length of service and uninterrupted activity in the same unit -- from the previous ceilings of 3 to 10 per cent to the new ceilings of 3 to 15 per cent. By the new regulations, the bonuses for length of service are granted starting with a minimum three-year length of service, compared with a five-year length of service as previously stipulated. Mention deserves the fact that the rise in remunerations did not affect the stage grants for children, rents for dwellings, nor the monthly contributions for children in creches and kindergartens or scholarships for pupils and students.

As the augmentation of remunerations starting with September 1, 1983 went hand in hand with the generalization of the overall piece-rate pay, possibilities have been provided for an increase of all working people's incomes, function of their contribution to the fulfillment of planned tasks, while limitation of incomes has been given up. The augmentation of tariff remuneration was also accompanied by a rise in other components of the variable part of working people's incomes: The quota for setting up the funds of participation in the realization of production, of profits are partaking of profits was doubled, the quota of setting up the funds for bonuses for special achievements was also doubled. As a result, the rises in the tariff remuneration, in the bonuses for length of service and in other components of the variable part of incomes have provided for an increase of the nominal remuneration of the working personnel by 10.4 per cent on an average in the economy as a whole in 1984 as against 1983.

The actual average net remuneration of the working personnel -- of 2,925 lei -- is about 9 times higher than in 1950 and about 2.8 times higher than in 1965.

PCF GENERAL SECRETARY TALKS WITH CEAUSESCU

AU0301155 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jul 84 pp 1, 5

["Communique on Talks Between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Georges Marchais"]

[Text] From 10-27 July 1984 Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, conducted talks with Comrade Georges Marchais, PCF general secretary, who is paying a friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the invitation of the secretary general of the RCP.

On behalf of the PCF and its leadership, Comrade Georges Marchais, party general secretary, extended warm comradely greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP leadership, all Romanian Communists, and all Romanian people, as well as wishes for fresh successes in the socialist construction in progress over 40 years since the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks to Comrade Georges Marchais for the wishes and asked the guest to convey to the PCF leadership and all French Communists and working people the Romanian people's message of friendship and solidarity, as well as wishes for successes in the task devolving upon them aimed at achieving, through the unity of leftist and progressive forces, changes in French society, thus meeting the aspirations for progress, well-being, freedom, and peace of the workers class and the French people.

After an exchange of information on developments in the two countries, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Georges Marchais paid particular attention to international issues, peace and disarmament, and to the international communist and workers movement.

During their talks, they expressed the deep concern of the two parties over the aggravation of the international situation and over the numerous signs of the policy of force and diktat -- including military actions -- in the cause of redivision of the zones of influence, interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and violation of peoples' independence and sovereignty. They stressed the unprecedented scope of the irrational escalation of the arms race, primarily of the nuclear arms race, the increased tension and the aggravation of the situation in Europe following the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in certain West European countries, and, as a result of this, the nuclear countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union. Increasing the number of those weapons and their destructive and sophisticated nature poses a serious danger for mankind's future, for independence, security, and the people's freedom.

The two general secretaries stressed that it is necessary to do everything possible to stop the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and, at the same time, the application of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, in order to contribute to the resumption of the Soviet-American negotiations with a view to reaching an agreement that will bring about the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles and any other kind of nuclear weapon from the European Continent. Proceeding from the reality that nuclear weapons constitute a serious danger to the life and freedom of all European peoples, it is necessary for all European countries, irrespective of the military alliance to which they belong, to actively participate -- in one way or another -- in negotiations so as to make a contribution to the achievement of an agreement on this problem. Within this framework, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Georges Marchais expressed their support for any initiative aimed at stopping the stockpiling of new weapons and at limiting and cutting back on all weapons in the East and West on the basis of military balance at the lowest level possible and of ensuring equal security for all sides concerned.

Part of Europe's liberation from any kind of nuclear weapons, of great importance would be the creation of denuclearized zones in the Balkans, Northern Europe, and other parts of the world and a ban on all chemical weapons and on the militarization of outer space.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Georges Marchais stressed the importance of the conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Stockholm and the need to reach an appropriate agreement so that the conference will mark an important stage in lessening tension and strengthening security, trust, and cooperation in Europe, including achieving real progress on the road to disarmament.

It was stressed that under the current international circumstances, which are particularly grave and complex, everything must be done to eliminate force in relations between countries and to solve problems between countries by peaceful means alone and by negotiations on the basis of respect for each people's own interests and desires.

The RCP secretary general and the PCF general secretary stressed that it is more necessary than ever before for all countries, irrespective of their size and social system, all peoples, progressive political forces, trade unions, religious communities, men of various creeds and beliefs, and all those who love life and peace to unite their efforts and take firm actions to stop the arms race and block the road to a nuclear catastrophe and the destruction of the world. It was stressed that peoples and the movements for peace, security, and understanding among the peoples in Europe must do all they can so that their voice is heard. They must see to it that reason, the spirit of responsibility, interests of peace, and man's supreme right to life, peace, and freedom will rank first.

Proceeding from the fact that underdevelopment is both deeply inhuman and a factor for tension in the international atmosphere, the two sides reiterated the need for acting in the direction of eliminating it and of achieving a new international economic order, and in the direction of seeking a global solution to the foreign debts of the developing countries and achieving conditions that will permit porgress in those countries, including allocating a part of the resources made available following the disarmament measures for their benefit.

The two party leaders expressed solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism, and for freedom, national independence, democracy, progress, and socialism.

Taking into consideration the particular importance of uniting the efforts of all peoples and all progressive forces to constructively solve the great and complex problems confronting mankind today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Georges Marchais stressed their determination to act to develop collaboration and cooperation between the communist workers parties and the socialist, social democratic, and other democratic, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces. They stressed that strengthening the united actions and joint efforts of those forces and of all peoples is in keeping with a historic requirement and with the aspirations for peace, friendship, progress, and cooperation of all nations, and in keeping with building a better and more just world on our planet.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Georges Marchais reasserted their determination to continue to act to expand contacts and an active dialogue between the leaderships of the two parties, between the RCP and the PCF. These relations are based on esteem, trust, mutual understanding, and respect for each party's right to independently draft its domestic and foreign policy and its revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the historic, national, and social conditions in its own country. Within this framework, the two sides stressed the historic ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples and reasserted their determination to strive to strengthen friendship between the Romanian and French people and cooperation between the two countries at the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and other levels in conformity with their mutual interests and in the service of peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

he two sides agreed that Comrade Georges Marchais' visit to Romania and the talks ith Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have been an opportunity for a fruitful exchange f views and experience and thus also a significant contribution to strengthening elations between the RCP and the PCF and between the two countries and friendly eoples.

he talks took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

IBYA'S RAJAB PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT 25-27 JULY

U301421 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jul 84 p 5

"Communique"]

[ext] At the invitation of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the overnment of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, secretary f the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah, aid an official visit to our country from 25-27 July 1984.

uring the visit the secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist eople's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah was received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP ecretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. During that eeting an exchange of messages of friendship took place between Comrade Nicolae eausescu and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of he Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah.

fficial talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere of esteem and mutual respect, ere held between Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian overnment, and Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the Libyan General People's mmittee. During the talks, the two sides examined the current stage of relations friendship and cooperation between Romania and Libya and expressed their satis- ction with their constantly upward trend. They stressed that the implementation understandings and decisions made during the meetings between Comrade Nicolae eausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi plays a decisive role in expanding and eveloping cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

uring the talks, the prime minister of the Romanian Government and the secretary of he Libyan General People's Committee examined ways and means to increase trade and pand economic cooperation between Romania and Libya; for this purpose they worked t measures that have to be taken by the competent bodies in the two countries.

king into consideration the positive experience gained until now in jointly ilding in Libya certain economic and sociocultural projects, and taking into account e broad prospects established in understandings at the highest level, the two des agreed on tangible measures aimed at expanding and diversifying bilateral operation and at new projects in industry, agriculture, animal breeding, water d soil, construction and light industries, chemistry, transportation and tele- mmunications, crude oil exploration and exploitation, construction materials, d drilling equipment and installations. At the same time, the two sides agreed to ek the most suitable forms for developing scientific-technological cooperation, well as cooperation in culture, science-education, health, and the press.

e two sides agreed to intensify efforts aimed at working out long-term programs d understandings in order to ensure a constant dynamism of trade and economic operation between Romania and Libya.

To develop this cooperation, the two sides agreed to expand the legal framework by finalizing negotiations regarding: the agreement on avoiding double taxation; agreement on promoting and mutually guaranteeing investments; agreement on the status of personnel working to implement the economic projects and technical cooperation ventures in the two countries; and the agreement in the social insurance area. The sides also agreed to conclude a banking convention between the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank and the Central Bank of Libya.

To ensure greater stability for economic relations between Romania and Libya and to open up new horizons for economic relations, the two sides concluded and initiated a general agreement on economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah that will be signed at the highest level.

At the same time, the prime ministers agreed to work out the necessary measures for both sides to apply the decisions adopted by the Romanian-Libyan joint Government Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation that held a session this past April.

The main results of the talks were specific in a protocol on developing economic and technical exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah that was signed by the prime minister of the Romanian Government and the secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee at the end of the visit.

During the visit, the two sides also exchanged views on the major problems of the present-day world. They noted that international developments have fully demonstrated the correctness of the viewpoints and assessments made in the documents concluded at the highest level, particularly in the joint communique signed in Bucharest in January 1983 by the leaders of Romania and Libya. They also expressed concern for the state of tension that has been reached in the wake of the unprecedented, intensified arms race and owing to the fact that a number of conflicts have not been resolved, and that the most pressing problems in developing countries have not been resolved, phenomena that endanger peace and stability throughout the world. The two sides advocated tangible measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, actions to eliminate underdevelopment, to establish a new international economic order, reduce the gaps between rich and poor countries, surmount the economic crisis, and to place the world economy onto a basis of new and equitable relations for all world countries.

Within this framework, the two sides stressed the particular importance of ensuring security and achieving tangible measures for disarmament in Europe and the need to reach agreements that will bring about the elimination of all kinds of nuclear weapons from the continent.

Referring to the danger the existing states of conflict and crisis in various parts of the world pose for peace and progress, and for the peoples' development, the two sides stressed the interest of the two countries in resolving those conflicts and all disputes between countries as soon as possible, and by peaceful means. In this connection they stressed the need to urgently ensure a global, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including from Jerusalem, and to resolve the Palestinian people's problem by recognizing their right to self-determination, including their right to create their own, independent state. The two sides advocated the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon and full respect for Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and integrity.

tressing the increasingly forceful assertion of the peoples' struggle for free and independent development, the two sides reasserted their countries' support for the just asue of the Namibian people and advocated the Namibian people's immediate independence n conformity with Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

uring the talks, the sides noted the similarity or great proximity of the two countries' positions on the problems discussed, and voiced their determination to intensify heir cooperation within the United Nations and other international forums.

he prime minister of the Romanian Government and the secretary of the Libyan General eople's Committee expressed their satisfaction with the results of the talks and tressed that they are a significant contribution to further developing Romanian-Libyan elations in all areas in conformity with the guidelines established at the highest evel.

he secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee, Muhammad al Zarruq Rajab, expressed thanks for the warm and friendly reception he enjoyed during his visit to omania. He extended to Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government f the Socialist Republic of Romania, an invitation to pay an official visit to the ocialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; he date of the visit will be established later.

ELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH ANDREI

0011538 Brussels in French to Africa 1500 GMT 1 Aug 84

Text] External Relations Minister Leo Tindemans is currently paying an official visit o Romania. Today he continued his talks with his counterpart Stefan Andrei. The atter notably stressed the two countries' possibilities of operating in third markets. omania, for example, would like to take advantage of our links with Zaire to step up s interests there. In exchange, Bucharest would help us penetrate markets more familr to it, such as Syria or Algeria. Minister of Economic Affairs Mark Eyskens will lso go to Romania on 11 October with a view to examining further avenues of cooperaion.

EAUSESCU MEETS WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS LEADER

0011926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 1 Aug 84

Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/8/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received gar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, at Neptun resort, on August rst. Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei participated. The interview proceeded in a corial atmosphere.

BRIEFS

EAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS -- At Neptun resort today President Nicolae eausescu received Hardev Bhala, who presented his credentials as ambassador extrardinary and plenipotentiary of India to Bucharest. [Excerpt] [Bucharest Domestic ervice in Romanian 1900 GMT 30 Jul 84 AU]

charest AGERPRES 17/7/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, received on esday July 17, in Neptun Resort, Sorsoh Ibrahim Conteh, who presented his credentials ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Sierra Leone to mania. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1847 GMT 17 Jul 84 AU]

ANNIVERSARY OF HELSINKI FINAL ACT NOTED

LD011858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 1 Aug 84

[By Djordje Milosevic]

[Text] Belgrade, August 1 (TANJUG) -- The arms race, especially nuclear, the rekindling of old and outbreak of new crisis spots and the deepening economic crisis are in sharp contradictions with the principles of the Final Act signed on today's date nine years ago in Helsinki at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The principles set in the Helsinki Final Act were to represent the key factors of European security and cooperation. But, what was followed has not been their universal implementation but, instead, an abrupt aggravation of the international climate, reflected in Europe in particular.

Despite the lower level of trust between the superpowers, the intensified inter-bloc contradictions and the lesser equality between the big and the small, the conviction is strong that the existing problems cannot be solved by means of political force and pressures.

The activity of non-aligned and neutral countries in great measure strengthens the conviction that the existing problems cannot be solved by means of force and pressures.

The Helsinki Conference Final Act was signed by all European countries, except Albania, and the U.S. and Canada.

The conference follow-ups in Belgrade and Madrid and the Stockholm conference have shown that the Helsinki spirit is still alive.

The Madrid follow-up confirmed that the majority of countries are opposed to having the bridges of European cooperation, cooperation based on the Helsinki declaration principles, pulled down.

SIMPLIFIED GREEK VISAS: EXPANDED DISCRIMINATION

AU011906 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 29 Jul 84 p 2

[Georgi Ajanovski commentary: "Expanded Discrimination"]

[Excerpts] The statement of Nikos Skulas, general secretary of the Greek National Tourist Organization, which has already been reported by some Yugoslav newspapers, according to which the Greek consulates in our country will apply a unified system in granting entry visas, with a simplified procedure calling for submitting only one's passport and identity cards, has caused understandable interest on the part of our public. Although it is rather unusual for statements of a political-diplomatic nature to be made by a country's tourist representatives, the explanation made by Mr Nikos Skulas in connection with the procedure for granting visas to Yugoslav citizens has given rise to new doubts. Condemning the bureaucratic procedure "rooted in the previous decade" at certain consular missions in Yugoslavia, he stressed among other things that "the conditions for obtaining visas will be identical in all parts of Yugoslavia," that is, for the first trip to Greece it is necessary to fill out a special form and to submit one's passport and identity card, while for subsequent trips it will be sufficient to submit only one's passport.

first sight, the pledge for "equalizing the conditions" in granting visas in all eek consulates in Yugoslavia gives the impression that the Greek side has decided to rrect the present discriminatory practice, according to which, with the exception of e citizens of the SR of Macedonia, all other Yugoslav citizens can obtain visas at her Greek consulates in our country exclusively on the basis of a Yugoslav passport.

e citizens of the SR of Macedonia, however, in addition to suffering numerous mal-eatments and disparagements, are forced at the Consulate of the Republic of Greece in opjeto to submit, in addition to their passport, a number of other documents (identity rd, birth certificate, death certificates, and so forth) which are exclusively of a goslav internal nature and which, according to the valid international regulations, e not envisaged for international communications. In this way the Greek Consulate in opje not only exceeds its powers, but in a certain way it also interferes in our untry's internal affairs and grossly deviates from the existing international norms.

wever, now with his statement Nikos Skulas, general secretary of the Greek National urist Organization, predicts that the procedure for issuing visas as applied by the eek Consulate in Skopje will be extended throughout the country, that is, that soon t only the citizens of the SR of Ma edonia, but also all Yugoslav citizens, will have submit, in addition to the official document -- Yugoslav passport -- also their entity card, and to fill ou a form whose content is not known for the time being but ich, at any rate, will not mean a simplification of the procedure to which Mr Skulas inted.

other words, an expansion of the Greek consular authorities' discriminatory measures all Yugoslav citizens in the SFRY has been indicated, and this undoubtedly represents indirect reply by the Athens Government to the Yugoslav objections.

CEDONIAN ASSEMBLY HOLDS COMMEMORATIVE SESSION

012057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 1 Aug 84

ext] Skopje, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- The festive session of the Macedonian Assembly, which s held tonight in the new building of the National Theatre in Skopje, opened the ntral celebration of the 40th anniversary of the first session of ASNOM [Antifascist uncil of National Liberation of Macedonia].

e festive gathering was greeted by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presi-ncy.

e report on the significance of this jubilee was submitted by Kata Lahtova, president the Macedonian Assembly.

art from the delegates of all three Assembly chambers and the surviving participants the first ASNOM session, the festive session was attended by Ali Sukrija, president the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Lazar Kolisevski, secretary of the first ntral Committee of the Communist Party of Macedonia; Dusan Alimpic, president of the RY Assembly; Lazar Mojsov, member of the SFRY Presidency; Marjan Rozic, president the SAWPY Federal Conference; Dimce Belovski, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY ntral Committee; Dusan Bogdanov-Senko, president of the Council of the Trade Union deration of Yugoslavia; Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive uncil; Goran Radman, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Youth Fed-ation of Yugoslavia; and Andreja Milanovic, representative of the SUBNOR [War Veter-s' Federation] of Yugoslavia.

The session was attended by the highest leaders of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, by the delegations of all republics and provinces, by Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo, who was the delegate of the Supreme General Staff of the National Liberation Army and partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, and by people's heroes from Macedonia; outstanding political, public, and cultural workers; and delegations of the Macedonian emigrants from overseas countries and workers temporarily employed abroad.

The artistic part of the program included the recital "Yet Another Day" by well-known Macedonian writer Slavko Janevski.

Dujuranovic Speaks

LD011814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0754 GMT 1 Aug 84

[Speech by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency at 1 August National Assembly meeting in Skopje]

[Text] Skopje, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Comrades, it is a great honor for me on behalf of the SFRY Presidency cordially to greet you and to congratulate you on the great holiday of the Macedonian people, the 40th anniversary of the ASNOM and the laying of the foundations for the first free Macedonian state.

In constituting itself on 2 August 1944, at its first session, into the supreme organ of authority of the Macedonian people, the ASNOM addressed itself to the Macedonian people with a manifesto which said, among other things:

"Macedonian people! The first Macedonian National Council emerged today as a result of hard struggle and blood shed by the best sons of the Macedonian nation. The council is a symbol of your freedom and a representative of your sovereignty which is proclaiming before the whole world full national freedom of the Macedonian people in its free national Macedonian state.

"The centuries-long ideal of the Macedonian nation is being fulfilled. For the first time since Samoilo [Czar Samuel of Bulgaria] the Macedonian people have created their own state. For the first time the Macedonian people will feel that Macedonia is their own home; for the first time they are no longer a small coin in the calculations of rapacious powers, but a free people in a free state. This is the greatest contribution to the history of our people, gained in a gigantic antifascist front with the blood of the best sons of Macedonia and with the help of our peoples of Yugoslavia, ensured in a new federal community of the peoples of Yugoslavia."

The proclamation of full national freedom of the Macedonian people in its first free state is without a doubt the most important date in the long history of the Macedonian people filled with bloody battles for its national and social liberation. Led by the Yugoslav Communist Party [KPJ] and Comrade Tito, after 3 years of difficult armed struggle against Bulgarian and Italian occupiers, in which the Macedonian people suffered great casualties, in which the best sons and daughters of Macedonia laid down their lives establishing in this struggle their armed force and a new people's authority, the Macedonian people, by becoming masters of their own destinies and living in their own home, have laid the foundations of their first free state community and in a sovereign way, by their own will, passed the historic decision: to live a free life, on an equal footing with others; to share their destinies with other nations and nationalities of our country in the SFRY, a fraternal community of peoples.

he achievements of the struggle of the Macedonian people, proclaimed at the first SNOM session in (Prohor Pcinjski) 40 years ago, signalled the implementation of the enturies-long aspirations of many generations of the Macedonian people, and the dreams and ishes of a pleiad of its revolutionaries and freedom-fighters, who inscribed glorious ages of Macedonian history in the (Kresna) and Razloge rising, in the Ilinden epic story nd in the Krusevo republic. The path of the struggle of the Macedonian people for its reedom and independence has been long, full of thorns and strewn with precious victims. acing the interests of the great powers, which in this area had been overlapping for enturies, and therefore also facing assimilation tendencies and hegemonist aspirations f the bourgeoisie of the Balkan countries, the Macedonian people in the past were onstantly exposed to deprivation of their national rights, fragmentation and enslave- ent. However, all this pressure and injustice, all the tyranny of assorted invaders nd of the bourgeoisie, were unable to stifle the craving, the aspiration, and the truggle of the Macedonian people for their freedom, to break the chains of national ppression and social lawlessness. The struggle of the Macedonian people has shown hat the flame of freedom is inextinguishable and the freedom-loving heart of a nation ndestructible before any invader and oppressor.

hen the KPJ with its platform on national and social emancipation appeared on the scene f history, the Macedonian people, owing to the historic merit of Macedonian Communists, nited their struggle for national freedom and social justice with the struggle of the orking class and all nations and nationalities of our country in order to carry out the PJ program, on whose banner great ideals of freedom and socialism, equality, and ndependence of the peoples had been spelled out.

n so doing, with its own heroic struggle, with arms in its hand, and shoulder to should- with other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia, the Macedonian people laid down he indestructible foundations of its freedom and equality, thus opening a new chapter f its history along the road of its comprehensive material, social, and cultural enaissance.

he foundations of national freedom and one's own state community, laid during the ational liberation struggle and socialist revolution and legalized by the will of true eople's representatives at the first ASNOM session, were of crucial importance for the uture of the Macedonian people and of Macedonia because during the 40 years of its ocialist development Macedonia attained social progress unmatched by that obtained uring the preceding centuries.

y its own efforts and self-denial and with the help of other Yugoslav nations, Macedonia xperienced a great material and overall social progress. It overcame the centuries- ng backwardness with great strides. A strong material basis of socialism was built, ndustry, agriculture, trade and tourism were developed; the standard of living and he general standard of society went up, a strong workers' class was established; and a tent breakthrough in the development of socialist social relations was achieved. The reative spirit of the Macedonian people, which for centuries had been stifled and nied, came fully to the fore during the past 4 decades in the fields of culture, edu- tion, science, and the arts. From elementary education to the university, the ademy of Sciences, and many other cultural and scientific institutions, rapid strides re made along the path of all-round social progress.

n so doing a section, admittedly great and historically unavoidable, but only a section, s traversed along the road leading to what we had described as our program targets. his is why in observing this great date today, not only of the Macedonian but of modern goslav history, and in referring to the great days of our past, we must completely rn toward the solution of the acute problems of the present stage of our social velopment.

The basic characteristic of the time in which we live is made up mainly by the increasing extent of the struggle for the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization which has generally been accepted as a platform with which to overcome the basic causes of the economic crisis, coupled with doing away with the opposition confronted in its implementation; by the efforts made to overcome some specific differences in the implementation of some orientations of our long-term program coupled with the increasing LCY effort to secure a united action by the Communists in our country; and finally, by the extension of the action front for the implementation of the stabilization program throughout the associated labor, the working class and the working people.

The initial results expressed in production growth, improvement in our country's trade and payments balance sheet, and in coordinating the growth of expenditure with our realistic material possibilities are significant. However, positive developments have not been stabilized, the material relations are still too overstretched, while some negative tendencies, mainly inflation, have not been arrested.

At the same time, we confront serious difficulties in the economic position of our economy, which to a great extent is a logical consequence of increasing economic supply which creates difficulties for the economy with low productivity of labor and inadequate efficiency of business operation. In addition, the breakthrough of new tendencies in our economic life and economic operations, in conditions when the heritage of autarkic development is still powerful, is taking place in a painstaking way. Old concepts, conduct, and relations also constitute a strong obstacle along the way of a consistent implementation of the stabilization program.

It is difficult, but we are proceeding along a good road and the difficulties must not create any doubt that we can make it. The experience of the past period shows the high cost of our hesitation and vacillation. This is another reason why at the present time full attention should be paid to active social policy at all levels because the difficulties we are facing as a result of a fall in the standard of living can become, objectively speaking, a brake on the further stabilization processes and economic reforms unless they are accompanied by efficient and timely social policy.

However, it is quite clear that unless a fresh breakthrough is made in the development of socialist self-management and in our economic life, along the line of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, real prospects for our further progress cannot be opened up. These new and historically necessary breakthroughs must be based on the increasingly strong manifestation of the impact of economic laws and market criteria of economic operations by creating the conditions for the full application of constitutional principles regarding the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market, by boosting the self-management integration on the basis of the pooling of the labor and the resources throughout the Yugoslav economic area, by developing self-management social planning and joint development policy as a basis for the self-management concentration of resources in order to resolve the basic material imbalances and obtain a higher level of distribution of labor and specialization at the Yugoslav national level, through unified strategy of participation in the international division of labor and by carrying out a unified strategy of technological development.

Only as a result of a powerful breakthrough of these tendencies and relations will it be possible to totally implement the policy of reliance on our own resources, as a strategic orientation in overcoming the economic crisis.

lence, one of the essential preconditions for the implementation of our long-term pro-
ram and the paramount task is to wage a decisive struggle to overcome the concepts,
endencies, and practice that everyone should build everything -- which essentially
as brought about the autarky in our development; disintegration of our economic struc-
ure; lack of links within the reproduction process; low use of capacity; strong
endencies towards self-sufficiency of the economies in every socialist republic and
ocialist autonomous province; formation of separate, encapsulated, regionalized and
ragmented economic structures and reproduction; foreign currency and financial
ndercurrents.

hese tendencies and relations are a consequence of a decisive role played in extended
eproduction by factors extraneous to associated labor -- in fact, they are a
onsequence of etatist relations in this sphere whereby decentralized etatism was and
as remained one of the basic reasons for disintegration, absolutization of the partial
nterests and the protagonists of economic egotism. Of course, it would be wrong to
nderrate the danger of centralist etatism, which in conditions of an economic crisis
nd confrontation with difficulties could impose itself as an alleged savior of our
ociety. Etatism cannot be divided into less and more dangerous, because the basic
ontradiction of the present stage of our social development is made up by the relation-
hip between self-management and etatism, and it does not matter whether this etatism
s centralized or decentralized, with the result that this basic contradiction can be
esolved and be resolved successfully to the advantage of socialist self-management by
nited struggle against etatism at all levels and within the totality of our society.
his is a vital joint interest of the working class and socialist forces throughout our
ountry and in all socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

omrades, on this occasion I should like to stress again the importance which Yugoslavia
ttaches to the development of good-neighborly and friendly relations and all-round coop-
ration with all its neighbors. For us, good-neighborly relations are a precondition and
n integral part of our peace-loving, nonbloc, and nonaligned foreign policy.

s a nonaligned Balkan country, Yugoslavia is vitally interested in the Balkans'
ecoming a genuine zone of peace and cooperation, without nuclear weapons, an area in
hich all the peoples will live in peace, will assert themselves and will develop in an
tmosphere of reciprocal respect, good-neighborly relations, and friendship. The Balkan
ountries are investing significant efforts in this direction. Yugoslavia and all its
ations and nationalities are actively taking part in them on the well-known principles
f our policy: for full respect of the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity,
nd noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. In the implementation
f our policy on these principles, in encouraging and developing friendly relations and
ood-neighborly cooperation in the Balkans, a great and constructive role is played by
he SR of Macedonia and by the Macedonian people as a constituent part of our Yugoslav
ommunity.

nything that denies such vital principles in the relations between the Balkan countries
nd peoples and anything running counter to them, such as attempts and efforts to deny
he Macedonian nation, its national identity, its autonomy, its history, its attain-
ents, or other realities in these areas, such as national minorities and their rights,
s retrograde and running counter to the policy of good-neighborly relations. The first
SNOM session and its decisions constitute the end of the times when foreign factors
nd powers could play about with the destinies of the Macedonian people.

e are dutybound to leave to new generations the bases for the development of coopera-
ion, democratic options, and loyalty to full reciprocal respect, and remove misunder-
tanding, intolerance, and encapsulation. In this way alone will the Balkan peoples
ave clear and open prospects.

It is our conviction that the peoples in this part of Europe, bearing in mind many bitter experiences from their past and proceeding from their vital interests, will successfully build reciprocal friendly relations and resolve outstanding questions on a principled and constructive basis. In so doing they will jointly make a contribution not only to peace and security in this area but to peace and security in Europe and in the world.

These aspirations and efforts could well be served by a jointly drafted charter on Balkan relations and cooperation which for the Balkan countries and peoples could have the same significance as the Helsinki Final Act has for Europe.

Long live the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Long live the fraternal community of Yugoslav nations and nationalities -- the SFRY.

Lahtova Presents Report

LD011711 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0749 GMT 1 Aug 84

["Kata Lahtova Speech at Macedonian Assembly Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Four decades ago, on 2 December 1944, the first session of ASNOM affirmed and declared the sovereignty of the Macedonian people and before the whole world proclaimed its complete national freedom and the first free Macedonian state, Kata Lahtova, president of the Macedonian Assembly, stressed at the formal session of the Macedonian Assembly commemorating the 40th anniversary of the first session of ASNOM.

The 1941 uprising against the German, Bulgarian, and Italian fascist occupiers, as well as against the greater-Albanian fascists, took place in specific and very difficult conditions. Owing to the exceptional strategic importance of our region because of vital communication lines to the Mediterranean and the Near East, Macedonia was occupied by powerful fascist armies and in the course of this fascist Bulgaria played a shameful role with regard to its neighbors during the war. However, not even the worst terror and the greater-Bulgarian policy of denationalization could stop the irresistible growth of the Macedonian people and the nationalities in Macedonia. When Comrade Lazar Kolisevski became secretary of the KPJ's new provincial leadership for Macedonia, the provincial leadership, resolutely implementing the attitude of the KPJ Central Committee and Comrade Tito personally, uncompromisingly removed individual opportunists from its ranks, thus thwarting the efforts of the Bulgarian Workers' Party (Communists) to seize control of the party organization in Macedonia. On 11 October 1941, the Macedonian people and the nationalities in Macedonia rose to wage an armed struggle against new slavery and tyranny. Of exceptional importance among the historic events of the war of national liberation was the formation of the Macedonian Communist Party and of its first Central Committee in 1943. This contributed to an even better organized and broader intensification of the struggle which spread to the whole territory of Macedonia, so that as early as the Prespa conference, held on 2 and 3 August 1943, it was decided to make preparations to convene ASNOM.

The first session of ASNOM demonstrated beyond any doubt that the national question is not solved by enslaving other peoples and dividing and seizing their territory. Proceeding from this truth, ASNOM built into its decisions progressive orientations of the antifascist coalition on the peoples' right to self-determination. Its decisions represented the application of these principles to the settling of the Macedonian question.

By making its full contribution to the war of national liberation and the socialist revolution of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, the Macedonian people won the right, once and for all, to decide their own destiny instead of having it decided by others, thus ensuring the creation of a free Macedonian state in the Yugoslavia Federation. The delegates at the first session of ASNOM conveyed and voiced the message from all the preceding generations on the realization of the Macedonian people's right to live together freely and in a free state.

At the end Lahtova commented on the grave international political situation, on the efforts which our country is making for the preservation of peace in the world and development of good relations with all countries, and especially its neighbors. The SR of Macedonia has made and will continue to make its contribution to the efforts to have good and stable relations with all of our neighbors by promoting comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation based on equality. An integral part of our policy and our wish for neighborly relations is our permanent desire to show concern for the status, rights, and preservation of the national identity of those parts of the Yugoslav peoples who live as national minorities in neighboring countries. As a socilist and democratic country we constantly make efforts to enable national minorities to be bridges of friendship in international relations and cooperation.

The efforts on our part, however, have not met an appropriate response from some of our neighbors, especially with regard to the Macedonian people's national identity. This is having an unfavorable effect on the promotion of relations with these countries.

Oriented toward the future, proceeding from the vital and lasting interests of all the Balkan peoples and respecting reality and the region in which we all live together, the SR of Macedonia will continue, within the framework of the SFRY's foreign policy, to make its contribution to the promotion of genuine neighborly relations and strive for constant development of mutual cooperation in the Balkans and for peace, mutual understanding, and respect among peoples, Kata Lahtova concluded.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS RECEIVED -- Belgrade -- In the Palace of the Federation yesterday, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received credentials from Ben Edward Mwangi, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Kenya to the SFRY. Afterward, President Djuranovic held a friendly talk with Ambassador Mwangi. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jun 84 p 6 AU]
Belgrade -- In the Palace of the Federation yesterday, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received the credentials of German Lairet, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela to the SFRY. President Djuranovic then held a friendly talk with Ambassador Lairet in which Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also participated. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 84 p 8 AU]

NEW FEDERAL SOCIAL COUNCIL PRESIDENT -- Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Federal Social Council for International Relations has accepted the resignation of Nijaz Dizdarevic, heretofore president of the council, and elected Mirko Otojic, heretofore deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, as its new president. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 84 p 3 AU]